The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Secretary Board of South Park Commissioners.

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A SPLENDID ARTICLE.

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WASHINGTON.

Another Barren Day in the House of Representatives.

The Democracy Insist upon Pushing Their Electioneering Scheme;

And the Republicans Decline to Take Part in the Arrangement.

All Attempts to Enter upon General Legislation Prove Futile.

The Democracy Hug Their Project Closely, Forcing an Adjournment.

They Afterward in Caucus Resolve to Block All Regular Business,

Until the Republicans Surrender or a Quorum of Democrats Is Secured.

Rumors and Speculations Concerning the Object of the Malcontents.

The Presidential Title Believed to Be Their Objective Point.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRATORS ARE DOING FOR THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Democratic revolutionists were again unsuccessful in their attempts in the House to-day. The initiatory movement to Mexicanize the United States encountered another defeat. The Democratic leaders were unable to secure the reinforcements necessary to overcome the Republican opposition, notwithstanding special messengers or dispatches were sent yesterday to every absent Democrat. A few arrived, but it was significant, perhaps, that some of them, upon learning of the incendiary programme arranged by their associates in their absence, declined to be present either at the proceedings of the House or at the subsequent caucus. Democratic leaders are greatly chagrined to-night that their two days' effort has ended in a fiasco, yet they are determined to continue in this course to-morrow, and claim that they will ultimately have a quorum. If the Republicans, however, are as persistent as the Democrats propose to be, it is easy to see that the struggle may be

INDEFINITELY PROLONGED,

notwithstanding the modification of the rules with a view to beat filibustering. It has been found in practice that under the new system of rules filibustering can be scarcely less successful than before, and the Republicans have not forgotten the lesson taught by Randall, who, when leader of a much smaller minority than the present Republican minority, forced the then Republican majority to surrender, and defeated the Force bill. The Speaker seemed extremely irritated to-day, but he can scarcely complain that the Republicans are following his own precedent. It may be that, Presidential candidate that he is, he is restive under

DICTATION FROM NEW YORK,

and feels humiliated, that, after having privately so long denounced revolutionary efforts, and declared that the scheme could not be considered privileged, he finally has received commands from Samuel J. Tilden.

The Democrats appear divided into three classes upon this question: First, those who are sincerely opposed to the movement in any form. Second, those who would now oppose any attempt to disturb the Presidential title, but who desire investigation for sensational campaign purposes. Third, those who, more crafty and Jesuitical than the rest, are preparing the way for the ultimate declaration of vacancy in the Presidential office. The first class is larger than the proceedings of the House will indicate, but the prospects are that party discipline is to be so severe that they will violate their own judgment and

YIELD TO PARTY DOMINATION

through fear either of personal defeat in the fall elections, or of political ostracism. The second class wish only to prepare the way for a campaign of fraud, and the third class comprise the real, if not apparent, leaders of this movement. The more that is learned of this scheme the more evident does it appear that it originated in Gramercy Park; that Tilden is its author; that his plan is to secure the declaration of a vacation of the Presidential office towards the end of the present Administration in the confident expectation that the result would be to place himself, as a martyr candidate, in the succession.

THE END IN VIEW.

Speaker Randall at last disclosed the secret cause of the great anxiety of the Democrats to secure control of the next House. It is not only their purpose to obtain a nominal majority, but they wish a majority of the State delegations, if there is to be a Presidential election, and at present, as the House is now constituted, the majority of the State delegations is Republican. Speaker Randall said the other day to a Republican that it was a mistake for the Republicans to think that the Democrats desire to redistrict Ohio to secure a nominal majority; that they were doing it to prepare for the next Presidential muddle. Randall did not say whether the next Presidential muddle is the one that is expected to grow out of the investigation that is started, or whether it is to be one to come from the election of 1880.

REVOLUTION.

TO THIS EXTENT IT IS EVIDENT THE DEMOCRATS ARE INTENDING TO PRESS THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Democrats, upon finding themselves without a quorum to-day, adjourned, and immediately assembled in caucus. Two subjects were proposed for discussion. The first was the question of adjournment, which had been postponed by a vote of the House until to-morrow. After a brief discussion, in which it was declared that if the Senate resolution to adjourn on the 10th of June was carried it would enable the Republicans to filibuster till that date, and so prevent Potter's resolution from passing, it was decided to postpone consideration of the subject until the 29th of this month, by which time they hope to have secured the passage of the pending resolution. It was also agreed that no business should be done in the House until this was disposed of, and it was further decided that no backward step should be taken, but that the moment a quorum could be secured the Potter resolution should be pressed to a vote and passed without amendment. If there had been any doubt up to this afternoon of

THE REAL MEANING OF POTTER'S RESOLUTION,

the cover which had been attempted to throw over it in the House upon its introduction was taken away in the caucus by the prompt tabling of a resolution introduced by Casey Young, of Tennessee, declaring that the Committee charged with the investigation about to be ordered should not do any act or take any step looking to questioning the title of the President. The vigorous opposition which this excited from the leaders in the movement, and the promptness with which it was disposed of, were equivalent to the caucus declaring that the Presidential title was, after all, the main question involved. The caucus was far from harmonious in the start, and some Southern members bitterly denounced the proceedings which had been sprung upon the House; but in the end party discipline prevailed, and the caucus decided

TO COMPLETE THE WORK

which Potter had begun. It is doubtful whether a quorum can be obtained for to-morrow's session, although most of the absentees have been heard from, and a majority of them are on their way to the Capital; but it is expected that at all events a quorum of Democrats will be in their seats by Thursday morning.

Tilden and his friends have in view

TWO METHODS OF PROCEDURE

against the President, as is evident from conversations among themselves, in which they scarcely seek to disguise their intentions. One has in view the accomplishment of this purpose towards the close of this Administration, through the action of a Democratic Congress. This involves the securing of the next House at any hazard, and explains the deep interest taken in such movements as the present redistricting of Ohio. The other project for which Potter's resolution has been specially prepared and is being pressed, doubtless involves immediate proceedings against Hayes' title, having in mind from the start and as the main object of their part of the investigation a direct and persistent attack upon his title. The mode of proceeding which those who have been longest connected with the preparation of the movement seem to have in mind is, first, by means of a committee which will

REFUSE TO RECEIVE ANY TESTIMONY

looking toward the exposure of Democrats, and which will confine itself directly to the charges preferred before it against Republicans to prove that prominent Republicans, such as Noyes, Secretary Sherman, and others not named in the resolution, made distinct pledges of office, in case Hayes should become President, to a considerable number of persons who engaged in various capacities in manipulating the votes of Louisiana and Florida in such a way as to enable the Returning Boards to give the Electoral votes of these States to Hayes. Up to this point there is nothing in all this, even if established, upon which to base impeachment proceedings; but it is claimed by Democrats that as the next step they will be able to show that after Hayes' inauguration he fulfilled these bargains, made with his own knowledge and consent while the election was pending, by appointing numbers of these persons to Federal office. In this they also claim that Sherman, as Secretary of the Treasury, took part by redeeming promises which he had made individually, and making appointments to office in his own Department. These facts of the President and Secretary, it is claimed by many Democrats, are

CLEARLY IMPEACHABLE;

and the expectation is that, after having established them to their own satisfaction, they will bring articles of impeachment into the House, which will require but a majority vote to adopt, and present them at the bar of the Senate. The objection of the Democratic leaders to a sweeping investigation, such as proposed by Hale, is two-fold. In the first place, it would turn them from their main purpose of making a direct attack upon the President's title into an investigation which would expose many Democratic attempts at bribery and corruption, by which Tilden, as well as many prominent Democrats, would be directly involved. In the next place, it is the intention of those who have drawn the resolution to use a majority vote to prevent any investigation whatever originating with the Republican. The testimony taken in the Southern States will be by sub-committees so composed that but

A SINGLE REPUBLICAN

will be connected with each. The majority, the clerks, and the officers of the Committee being Democrats, and it being perfectly certain from this fact that the one Republican would be powerless to collect evidence or obtain witnesses, in this way it is regarded as certain that any charges which the Tilden men may see fit to concoct can be readily established before those sub-committees.

OUR CARTER.

Carter Harrison seconded Casey Young's resolution providing that the caucus should declare that there was no purpose to attempt to invalidate the Presidential title, but unless he is more courageous than most Democrats who are of his opinion he will be found voting with those whose motive is to attack that title.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SPEECH

of the caucus to-day was that of Clarkson N. Potter. Several resolutions were adopted defining the scope of the proposed investigation, and declaring that there was no disposition to interfere with Mr. Hayes' occupation of the White House. When Mr. Potter took the floor his remarks were received with breathless attention, and created a sensation among his associates. He explained how he came to offer the resolution yesterday, and said his personal relations and his actions had been wholly misconceived and misrepresented by the press of the country and the people. He knew nothing of the fact that his name had been mentioned until his return to Washington from New York. While in the latter city he did not see Mr. Tilden nor anybody who could speak for him. His relations with Mr. Tilden were such that if that gentleman could have chosen a member of the House to present the resolution he (Mr. Potter) would probably have been the last one selected. He had never talked with Mr. Tilden on the subject of the investigation, nor with any of his near friends. He had been selected by the Advisory Committee of the Democrats of the two Houses, because it was thought in the partiality of some of his friends that he

WOULD MAKE A GOOD CHAIRMAN

of the proposed Committee of Eleven. When he was first spoken to regarding it, he declined to accept the responsibility. It involved more work than he thought he could give to its duties, and, besides, he had certain business and professional engagements which ought to claim his attention. Mr. Potter said the resolution as introduced was not his; he was only responsible for that portion of it relating to Louisiana. He knew and would promise that the evidence would be speedily forthcoming, if the inquiry was ordered, that frauds were concocted and arranged in certain parishes in that State before the election; that arrangements were made and plans laid to throw out the votes of certain parishes in order to elect Mr. Hayes. Persons in the highest relations of life will be shown to have had knowledge of these facts, and to have been connected with the beginning, carrying out, and consummation of the conspiracy.

Mr. Ewing offered a resolution declaring that hereafter the Advisory Committee should report to the caucus before taking action on these grave questions, and Blackburn, a member of the Committee, explained that the hasty introduction of the resolution for an investigation was against the advice and best judgment of the Committee. When it was discovered that there were half a dozen members determined on their own responsibility to introduce resolutions having the same purpose, the Committee yielded, and the resolution as introduced was authorized. Ewing's resolution was thereupon postponed.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION

followed for some time, but it was not important. While a few of the members had opposed the proposed investigation at the start, nearly all now thought that it should be pushed to the end. Among those who took this view in their speeches to-day were Mills, Casey Young, Chalmers, and Elam. The latter appeared to speak for the whole Louisiana delegation.

Before the adjournment of the caucus there was some discussion on the subject of pairs. It was shown that there were over a dozen Democrats absent and paired with Republicans. It could not be presumed that the Republicans who are paired would return and thus enable the Democrats to make a quorum, and it was of the highest importance that the absent and paired Democrats should be able to vote as soon as possible. Resolutions were finally adopted demanding that absent Democrats should at once return, and that after due notice all pairs should be broken.

THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House was held this afternoon immediately after adjournment. Representative Clymer occupied the chair. The first question was the Senate concurrent resolution proposing the 10th of June as the time for closing the present session. The House had postponed its consideration until the 15th (to-morrow). Representative Wood moved that consideration be further postponed till the 5th of June. This was disagreed to, and, on motion of Representative Franklin, the postponement was extended to the 29th of the present month.

During the debate it was claimed that the present state of public business would not permit a day to be fixed for adjournment. The House should hold this power in its own hands. In addition to the proposed investigation into the election frauds, some of the general appropriation bills and Tariff and Pacific Railroad bills were to be acted on, together with other pending business.

Representative Wright briefly pressed the importance of including in the list his Labor Relief bill, there being many thousands of almost starving mechanics and laborers.

THE POTTER RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered yesterday by Representative Potter to investigate the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana was taken up. Representative Wilson offered a resolution allowing the Republicans to offer an amendment to the resolution, but this, after debate, was rejected.

Representative Young made a motion declaring that the Potter resolution was not intended to disturb the title of President Hayes.

Representative Harrison was the only member who seconded it in a brief speech.

During an interchange of views, it was held that such declaration was unnecessary, as the preamble to the resolution clearly and distinctly set forth the object of the proposed investigation to be the vindication of the honor of the nation, and that the truth as to such elections shall be made known, and, besides, the Committee, under the resolution, had no power to disturb the position of the President; and, furthermore, the general sentiment of the Democrats was to confine the investigation strictly to the question of frauds, without bringing into question

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

In view of these statements, the motion was not acted on by the caucus, which declared by a large majority to adhere to the Potter resolution, and instructed him not to yield to any amendment from the Republican side. It was unanimously agreed that the resolution should be finally acted upon before any other business was done.

On motion of Representative Wood, it was resolved that all Democratic members out of the city be notified to return to Washington, and, after due notice, all existing pairs will be declared at an end.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Joint Campaign Committee to submit any measure they may contemplate to the full caucus for consideration or approval, instead of attempting to put it into effect irrespective of caucus sanction. Various gentlemen had complained of the Advisory Committee springing the investigation resolution upon the House without previous general consultation.

THE PRESIDENT.

HE SEES NOTHING TO BE ALARMED ABOUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Intimate friends of the President say that he shows no disquiet whatever in view of the pending proceedings in the House concerning the alleged election frauds, but exhibits the same apparent equanimity of temper that has marked his conduct ever since his inauguration.

He had not, in the past, the slightest knowledge of frauds by the political managers in Florida and Louisiana, other than the published accusations on the Democratic side. During the canvass and investigation in those States he was entirely reserved, and took no part whatever concerning them, leaving the responsibility to those who performed such business.

President Grant, while the excitement existed, suggested that gentlemen whose characters were well known to the country should go there and examine into all the facts, so that their report or conclusions should inspire respect. President Hayes

TOOK NO PART

in the suggestions of his immediate predecessor, and did not interfere in any way whatever all the time the Returning Boards were at work, up to the latest hour when the contest was closed.

He regarded the general result as uncertain as to either party in the contest. He received no communications from any of the Republican visitors to those or any other States, nor was he in the remotest degree complicated by the proceedings of his friends in the matters stated. In fact, his intimate friends say that during the period of the uncertainty of his election he manifested no anxiety to occupy the Presidential chair, leaving the determination of the question to others.

The President said this morning that

THERE WAS NOTHING NEW

in the proposed investigation, but while the frauds, if any were committed, should be exposed, such an exposure would not invalidate his title to the Presidential chair, as this had been settled and declared by the Commission constituted under a solemn act of Congress.

Vice-President Wheeler, having returned from New York, this morning called upon the President, and having subsequently been asked what the President said regarding the pending proceedings in the House, replied: "The President did not even allude to the subject. My visit was on other and entirely different business."

ANDERSON.

HE DENIES THE ALLEGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The following letter from James E. Anderson, now a resident of this city, to Representative Potter, explains itself:

> PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The statement in the preamble to the resolution providing for an inquiry into the election in Louisiana, presented in the House by you yesterday, that James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration of East Feliciana, "falsely protested that the election in the precincts in that parish had not been fair and free," is, in point of fact, not true. I am the person who made the returns of election for Presidential Electors in 1876 from East Feliciana. Those returns, and all the papers connected therewith made and executed by me, are true, and strictly in accordance with the facts in the case. This I am abundantly able to show before any impartial tribunal empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers.
>
> JAMES E. ANDERSON.
>
> To the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE SENATE.

A BLOW AT THE SUBSIDIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Senator Edmunds gave the mail steamship subsidies a fatal blow in the Senate to-day by demonstrating that the proposed amendment establishing a sea-service with Brazil was not germane to the Post-Office Appropriation bill then under consideration. His incisive remarks evidently annoyed some of the Senators who favored subsidies, and they made sharp replies, but he held his ground. Roach's friends were busy in the lobbies, but they could exercise no influence. A few Southern votes were obtained by a proposition that one of the lines should start from New Orleans and Galveston, but with them there were but 23 yeas against 32 nays, twenty-one Senators being absent. The following is the affirmative vote:

Barnum,
Blaine,
Coke,
Conkling,
Conover,
Davis (W. Va.),
Dorsey,
Eustis,
Ferry,
Hamlin,
Johnston,
Kellogg,
Kirkwood,
Matthews,
Maxey,
Mitchell,
Paddock,
Plumb,
Rollins,
Sargent,
Saunders,
Spencer,
Withers—23.

After this decisive vote, the proposed amendments giving a subsidy to Pacific Mail steamers, establishing the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals, and fixing the price to be paid for transporting the mails on railroads, were non-concurred in. The Postal Appropriation bill was then passed, with an appropriation of $4,902,074.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, which was laid aside when the Bankrupt bill was taken up, and set speeches were successively made by Senators Coke and Harris.

FORECLOSURE.

THE RECENT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Brine vs. The Hartford Insurance Company would occupy about two columns of THE TRIBUNE. It settles definitely the equity of redemption under the laws of foreclosure of Illinois. The decision, which was prepared by Mr. Justice Miller, received the cordial approval of the entire bench, with the single exception of Justice Harlan, who dissented. The following is a careful analysis of Mr. Justice Miller's decision:

> The Court holds in this case that the statute of Illinois, which authorizes redemption within twelve and fifteen months after sale under a foreclosure, twelve months for the mortgager and three months for the judgment creditors of the mortgager, is a law which is as obligatory in the Federal Courts when sitting in equity as it is in the State Courts. They hold that such statutes as to all contracts made after their passage become a part of the contract, and they confer substantial and positive right, and if the forms and mode of proceedings of equity in Federal Courts can be supposed to conflict with such a right, they must give way instead of the statutory right conferred by the State; that such a statute becomes a rule of property, especially in its application to real property; that it has been always and universally laid down in the Supreme Court of the United States as a proposition, that the transfer of real property from one person to another, whether it be made by a deed, by a will, or by a judiciary proceeding, is a matter exclusively within the control of the State within which the land lies; that the decree and sale in a suit to foreclose a mortgage, and the deed which the purchaser gets under such sale, is a mode of transferring the title to real estate, and is therefore subject to such rules as the statute of the State may prescribe; that to this there is only one exception, namely, where a statute of a State affects a contract made before its passage so as to impair the obligation of the contract. Such a suit, being forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, is void in its application to a contract made before its passage. The Court therefore holds that in all cases of foreclosing mortgages in the United States Courts of Illinois, the Master in Chancery making the sale must give to the purchaser a certificate that unless the land is reduced within fifteen months after sale he may be entitled to a deed and to possession of the land, and the decree in this case was reversed because it made no such provision.

ARMY BILL.

SOME OF ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The total amount recommended in the bill reported in the House from the Committee on Appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, is $26,929,671, of which the amount recommended for the pay and allowance of officers who may retire under its provisions is $2,897,000. The total regular sum is $24,032,671. The total amount appropriated by the last law was $25,712,500. The total sum of estimates is $31,292,232. The decrease from the estimates is $7,159,561.55. The estimates in the bill are for 20,000 enlisted men. The cavalry regiments are reduced to six, and the number of infantry regiments to fifteen, and these are to be effected by transfers and consolidations. The President is authorized, in his discretion, honorably to discharge from the army officers who may apply therefor on or before the 1st of January next, with

CERTAIN ALLOWANCES OF PAY.

Officers unfit for service are to be mustered out on reports of commanding officers of the several military geographical divisions and departments, and heads of the various staff departments, and all vacancies now existing, or that may occur by reason of transfers or consolidation, shall be filled in due proportion by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness.

Women are prohibited hereafter from accompanying troops as laundresses. The bill regulates the officers' pay, and

PROVIDES FOR A BOARD

to report to the President upon the organization, practical working, and efficiency of the corps of engineers, the Ordnance, Medical, Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Departments, the Signal and Artillery Service, the Bureau of Military Justice, the Adjutant-General's Department, and the Inspector-General's Department, and to make such suggestions as, in the judgment of said Board, will increase the usefulness or reduce the cost of the maintenance of the army, and of the several departments of the service above specified. The report, when so made, shall be submitted to Congress by the President, and, until otherwise ordered by law, no new appointments or promotions shall be made in any of said departments of military service, except to fill vacancies occurring in grades, as provided for in this act.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Commission investigating the custom-houses leaves here to-morrow for New York, where it expects to sit several weeks. The Commission had a short interview with Mr. Sherman to-day, and found that he is thoroughly in earnest in pushing the investigation. The Commissioners found greater complaints in Philadelphia against New York City than at any other place. The entire lines of gloves and silks are controlled by a monopoly of the European exporters, and American merchants cannot import them. The same is rapidly becoming true of linen goods, and this practice is extending to all other goods.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

The report in the Chicago Post-Office building investigation has been referred by Secretary Sherman to Assistant-Secretary French. The latter has written to Chicago for certain papers supposed to be necessary for Judge French's final action. Many of the papers submitted to Judge French are marked "private," with the request that they be returned as soon as used. This would be a violation of the rules of the Department. The strict regulation of the Department is that papers used as the basis of an official report must be placed in the official file for future reference, and it is difficult to see how an official report in any event can be based upon private papers. It will be some time before the report of Judge French will be made to Secretary Sherman. Meanwhile nothing is to be published about it. It can be said that the report contains several criminal charges against the persons claimed to be implicated in the Post-Office building crookedness. The Department intends to give the accused persons a hearing, and some of them will probably be invited to visit Washington.

WEITZEL.

Collector Weitzel had another talk with the President to-night, and the latter turned the whole matter over to Secretary Sherman and Weitzel to settle. The latter will call on the Secretary in the morning, but says he will not tender his resignation. The Secretary said to-day that he would be removed to-morrow, and that his successor would probably be A. Smith.

THE FOUR-PER-CENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Subscriptions to the 4-per-cent loan to-day, $250,200.

Following is the statement of the outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency this day:

U. S. notes, new issue	$ 19,706,147
Series of '69	151,356,032
Series of '74	39,355,932
Series of '75	135,380,805
Series of '78	883,100
Total U. S. notes	$346,681,016
Fractional currency	16,804,981
Grand total	$363,485,997

EADS' JETTIES.

The report of Gens. Barnard and Wright, United States Engineers, to whom the petition of Capt. Eads for the modification of the Jetty act was referred by the Secretary of War, states that the works are permanent, and their success is so decided as to make it important to prosecute them with vigor.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day resumed consideration of the bill permitting the Southern Pacific of California to construct its lines of road across the Yuma Reservation. The bill to allow the same Company to bridge the Colorado River was taken charge of by the same Committee. Gov. Brown, Vice-President and attorney of the Texas & Pacific, charged that the Southern Pacific had located its line upon the reservation and kept it there in violation of law and in defiance of military authority, and claimed it was entitled to no consideration from Congress.

RETIRING LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Senate Committee on Finance agreed to take up, next Tuesday, the House bill which proposes to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes under the operations of the Resumption act.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Gustave Reiche Register of the Land Office at Boonville, Mo., and Franklin W. Oakley to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin.

THE SYNDICATE.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The syndicate have anticipated their options for August and September, and to-day took $10,000,000 of the 4½ per cent bonds. The total amount thus far taken is $35,000,000.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill in relation to the Japanese Indemnity Fund. Placed on the calendar. It authorizes the President to pay over that sum to the Japanese Government, with the exception of $125,000 to be paid to the officers and crew of the United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown, on account of the destruction of piratical vessels by the former, and the bombardment of hostile forts at the Straits of Shimonoseki by the latter.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have headstones erected over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer army of the United States during the War for the Union, and who have been buried in private cemeteries. He had read a letter from the Quartermaster-General to the effect that there were 17,000 Union soldiers interred in private cemeteries. The bill was briefly discussed and laid aside.

Mr. Thurman presented the petition of hat manufacturers of Cincinnati asking that black-silk plush imported into this country be placed on the free list. Referred.

Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill to create an additional land district in the Territory of Idaho. Placed on the calendar.

A communication was received from Chief-Justice Waite, of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, announcing the death of Prof. Henry, and the Senate agreed to the concurrent resolution adjourning both Houses on Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m.

A communication was also received from James B. Eads, suggesting certain modifications in the act authorizing the construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Referred.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for service of process in case of inter-pleaders in the courts of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Christiancy, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to embezzlement by internal revenue officers. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported from the same Committee favorably on the Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to assaulting or resisting customs or internal revenue officers. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported from the same Committee adversely on the Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States to enlarge the right of appeal in habeas corpus cases. It was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Matthews gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Railroads on the 19th of March, known as the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The House amendments to the Senate bill were concurred in, authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes, and the bill passed.

Consideration was resumed of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Mr. Edmunds that the amendment submitted by Mr. Maxey in regard to a semi-monthly Brazilian mail steamship service, and to pay $30 a mile therefor, could not be received, as it proposed new legislation, and was not germane to the subject.

After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Hill said he would like to vote for the measure, but not in the present form, and a short and mild tilt between Messrs. Edmunds and Blaine, the question was submitted, "Is amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas in order under the twenty-ninth rule?" The question was decided in the negative,—yeas 23, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS.

Barnum,
Blaine,
Coke,
Conkling,
Conover,
Davis (W. Va.),
Dorsey,
Eustis,
Ferry,
Hamlin,
Johnston,
Kellogg,
Kirkwood,
Matthews,
Maxey,
Mitchell,
Paddock,
Plumb,
Rollins,
Sargent,
Saunders,
Spencer,
Withers—23.

NAYS.

Anthony,
Bailey,
Bayard,
Beck,
Booth,
Burnside,
Cameron (Wis.),
Christiancy,
Davis (Ill.),
Dennis,
Eaton,
Edmunds,
Harris,
Hill,
Hoar,
Ingalls,
Jones (Fla.),
Kernan,
Lamar,
McDonald,
McMillan,
Merrimon,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Oglesby,
Randolph,
Saulsbury,
Thurman,
Voorhees,
Wadleigh,
Whyte,
Windom—32.

Mr. McCreery said he was paired with Mr. Chaffee, though he did not know how that Senator would vote on this question. He would vote in the negative, but thought it safest not to vote at all.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in committee concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. Davis (Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments the Senate bill providing the times and places of holding United States Circuit Court in Iowa, and the appointment of an additional Judge. Placed on the calendar.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and Mr. Coke read a long argument in favor of repeal.

Mr. Harris spoke on the same side, arguing that the return to specie-payment would still further contract the currency and further reduce the value of labor and property. He favored the repeal not only of that part of the act fixing the date of resumption, but also the part requiring the retirement of 80 per cent in legal-tenders as National-Bank notes were issued, and especially that part authorizing the sale of interest-bearing bonds for coin. He also referred to the tariff, and opposed a high protective tariff as injurious to the country.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the 29th of April, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the terms and conditions of the surrender of the Cuban insurgents. Ordered printed and referred.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that to-morrow he would speak on the resolution submitted by him touching the relations between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that when the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act should be taken up again he would insist on its consideration from day to day until a vote is reached.

Adjourned.

FENIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 14.—A gentleman of this city prominently identified with the cause of Irish nationality says that during the past week an agent of the Fenian organization has been visiting the leading members of that body here. His errand was to ascertain the feeling of the Irish in this locality, and learn to what extent they could be relied upon to take a hand in, in case a blow for Ireland's liberty should be struck. The agent is reported to have expressed himself as well pleased with the encouragement he received in Joliet, and, while no definite plan of action was arranged, the Fenians of this city and vicinity are in full sympathy with the present reported Fenian movement, and will respond promptly and heartily if an occasion offers.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Army Near Constantinople Largely Reinforced.

It Is About to Take Up a Position Yet Nearer the City.

Austria Still Preparing for Offensive or Defensive Operations.

Roumania Uneasy Under Russian Military and Political Control.

Prince Charles and His Army Cut Off from the Provincial Capital.

Rumor that England Will Send a Force to Threaten Russia in the Caucasus.

Serious Rioting Among the English Cotton Operatives at Blackburn.

Six Hundred Persons Killed by an Earthquake in Venezuela.

ALEXANDER.

HE STANDS ALONE FOR WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15—4 a. m.—A correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "I have received from the best authority an item of news which will throw some light on the present situation, and explains many things in recent negotiations which are now understood. The following is, according to my informant, the true version of the mission of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg. The Emperor alone holds out for war, and it was with the idea of bringing fresh influence to bear on him that a pretext was devised to bring back Count Schouvaloff, who is known to be in favor of a peaceful settlement. Count Schouvaloff came, and has had several interviews with the Czar, urging his views with great force, and painting the advantages of an amicable settlement, that would enable Russia to consolidate her conquests and prepare for future emergencies. He said all that could be said on the side of peace. War with England would be one of the possibilities of the near future.

HE HAS NOT AS YET SUCCEEDED

in making any impression on the Emperor's mind, although aided by the fact that the Empress and her *entourage* are in favor of peace. He does not give up all hopes, however, and will continue his efforts for some time longer. The Emperor thinks that the influence and dignity of Russia would suffer if she conceded what England demands, and that England would gain correspondingly. He is therefore willing to take the chances of war, so that, if England expects to gain her point, it must be at enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure, which will make the gain as dear as possible. Count Schouvaloff's interviews with the Czar have all been private, no third person being present at any of them. He found his Majesty very determined, and not disposed to yield a single point to England. He is fully convinced of his ability to hold his own, and to make England a considerable loser by any resort to actual war."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IS BETTER.

Count Schouvaloff had an interview of an hour's duration with him recently, in regard to the political situation, and reported the result of his interview with the Czar.

TURKEY.

REINFORCEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—Thirty-two battalions of Russian reinforcements have arrived at San Stefano.

NOT RATIFIED.

The arrangement concerning the forces has failed in consequence of the St. Petersburg Government disapproving of Gen. Todleben's projected retreat to Adrianople. The position of Sadyk Pasha, President of the Turkish Cabinet, is consequently re-established.

THE INSURRECTION.

News from the Mussulman insurrection states that the disturbances are spreading. Large numbers of Albanians are participating.

THE GREEKS ALARMED.

The Greeks in New Bulgaria, who are also greatly dissatisfied, have just received new occasion for alarm in an attempt of the Russian authorities to enroll them under the general conscription now being enforced throughout Bulgaria.

THE FORTRESSES.

LONDON, May 14.—Constantinople advices indicate that, despite Gen. Todleben's efforts, the Porte will not evacuate Varna and Batoum. Shumla will probably be surrendered, partly as satisfaction to the Russians, and partly because it has ceased to be of great importance since the Russians established themselves on its line of communication with Varna. Moreover, the thirty battalions of regulars now in Shumla are believed to be more useful in Constantinople.

MILITARY CRITICS

assert that, in case of war, if the British and Turks hold Varna and Batoum, the Russians must withdraw from the Thracian Peninsula, and from the Erzeroum and Trebizonde line, and that this accounts for Gen. Todleben's insistence, even at the risk of prejudicing the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg. The conviction is general that the object of appointing Gen. Todleben Commander-in-Chief was that he might rescue the army from the unsafe position into which the political motive of approaching Constantinople had drawn it.

LABANOFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—Prince Labanoff, the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived.

MOVING NEARER.

LONDON, May 15—5 a. m.—A special from San Stefano says all troops will move within a few days into camp on rising ground two miles and a half nearer Constantinople.

A RUMOR.

A special from St. Petersburg says a rumor is spreading that England is sending 30,000 men from India to Lake Van to threaten the Russians in the Caucasus.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST ISOLATED.

LONDON, May 14.—Reports are current at Vienna of fresh complications in Roumania. It is stated that the Russian eleventh army corps has been pressed forward the past week so as to entirely isolate Bucharest from Little Wallachia, where the Roumanian army is concentrated. The Russian diplomatic representative used every effort to prevent Prince Charles going to the army, but the latter's position has been made intolerable by the military and political control assumed by the Russians in the Capital and in the country. It is asserted that the Russians are urging the Roumanians to refuse to pay their taxes, and to dethrone Prince Charles, who they denounce as a German and a Catholic, but the popular feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Prince. The Roumanians are looking anxiously to Austria, which does not seem disposed, for the present at least, to go beyond the concentration of troops and the strengthening of the fortresses on the Transylvanian frontier.

AUSTRIA.

HER POSITION.

VIENNA, May 14.—In the Austrian Reichsrath to-day, Prince Auersperg, President of the Cabinet Council, in reply to an interpellation respecting the alleged intention to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, said the views of the Government were unchanged, either regarding the end or the means. The Government, while trying to secure in Bosnia and Herzegovina a state of things which would prevent the periodical recurrence of disturbances which injure Austria, has never intended to withdraw the question from the consideration of the Congress which may be convoked for the settlement of the Eastern question. They have never sought to solve this part of the question by co-operation with any single Power. All reports to the contrary are unfounded.

PLAIN TALK.

PESTH, May 14.—In the Chambers to-day, Tisza, Hungarian Premier, stated during the discussion on the vote of 60,000,000 florins that the Government only guarded the interests of Austro-Hungary, for the sake of which several points in the treaty of San Stefano must be modified. "As our interests," he said, "are also the interests of Europe, we will defend them with Europe peacefully if we can; if not, by other means."

Tisza also said the objections to the treaty related as much to the stipulations affecting the eastern as the western half of the Balkan Peninsula, and those oft-repeated insinuations of the intention on the part of the Government to follow the policy of compensation by occupation in the west, and allowing things to take their course in the east, had never had the slightest foundation. This declaration was received with cheers.

ENGLAND.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 14.—Lord Hartington's resolution that no forces be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, save in India, without the sanction of Parliament, indicates the determination of the opposition in the House of Commons to make a united attack on what is generally conceded to be the most vulnerable point of the Government's policy. Delay, however, seems to entirely favor the Government, and, whether the debate on the resolution occurs in a fortnight or next Monday, by either date the probable effect of Count Schouvaloff's journey should be pretty well known.

SPECIAL ORDER.

LONDON, May 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote agreed to a discussion, on Monday next, of Lord Hartington's resolution that the Crown raise or keep no forces in time of peace, save within India, without Parliament's sanction. Mr. Fawcett has withdrawn the notice which he gave on the 9th instant that on going into Committee of Supply on the supplementary estimates, he would move that the House disapprove the summoning of the Indian troops to Malta without first communicating that intention to Parliament.

SCHOUVALOFF'S VISIT.

LONDON, May 15—5 a. m.—The greatest secresy is maintained regarding Count Schouvaloff's visit.

GERMANY.

THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, May 14.—The indignation and excitement over the attack on the Emperor has increased rather than subsided, but, except the *North German Gazette*, all the newspapers counsel calmness, and avoidance of rash measures of reprisal upon the Social Democrats. In the Reichstag on Monday, two Socialists openly invited rebuke by refusing to join in the loyal cheers which the President of the Chamber proposed, but no attention was paid to them.

All attempts to establish Hoedel's insanity, as well as his independence of the Social Democrats, have failed. His crime is proved by numerous witnesses. The trial will be a mere formality. The efforts of the police are directed to finding threads of a general conspiracy, if such exists. One accomplice is suspected, and a detective is in Leipzig looking him up.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, May 14.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says: The recent heavy rainfalls and damp atmosphere excite some apprehension for the growing cereals, but if warm weather continues no injury will probably result. Hitherto the weather has been exceptionally favorable. The crops are very forward. Numerous reports from various parts of the country are very hopeful of an abundant cereal crop. The pastures are luxuriant. A favorable state of the crops, in connection with pacific political news,

DEPRESSED THE GRAIN TRADE,

which remains in a state of suspense pending the definite settlement of the Eastern question. English wheat sold slowly, both at Mark Lane and in the provincial markets, and last week's prices were with difficulty maintained, even for the choicest parcels.

The week's imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair but not excessive. America and Southern Russia have been the chief sources of supply. According to the latest advices from Calcutta, the quantity of Indian wheat afloat on the 7th of May was only 5,365 quarters, against 246,634 at the corresponding time in 1877. Holders of foreign wheat, while manifesting little desire to force sales, have been obliged to accept reduction of one shilling per quarter on American, where clearances ex-ship have been necessary to avoid landing charges, but the concession

HAS NOT ATTRACTED BUYERS,

who still held off in the hope of lower prices should peace be assured. Trade has moved within narrow limits, and had it not been for the wants of needy buyers almost absolute stagnation must have ensued.

The prevailing inactivity has also affected feeding stuffs. Maize, barley, and oats have been difficult to move except on easier terms. Sales of English wheat last week were 42,404 quarters at 52s 1d, against 32,775 at 60s 6d the previous year. Imports in the Kingdom for the week ending May 4 were 1,013,766 hundredweight of wheat and 107,380 hundredweight of flour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTAL ITEM.

PARIS, May 14.—The Committee on the treaty of the Postal Congress have decided to report six francs per kilogram for letters and two francs per kilogram for other correspondence as a compensation to the United States for trans-continental service.

RIOTING AT BLACKBURN.

LONDON, May 14.—Serious rioting began at Blackburn yesterday evening. Thousands of the lowest class of operatives, including women, paraded the streets, making violent demonstrations. The residence of Col. Jackson, Chairman of the Masters' Association, was burned to the ground. The same mob attempted to burn Jackson's mills. The residence of Alderman Hornby was partially wrecked, and the windows of all the mills in town were demolished. A strong force of infantry from Preston has arrived and a troop of cavalry is coming.

The troops cleared the streets. Col. Jackson and wife barely escaped in a cab. Ald. Hornby was struck by stones while remonstrating with the rioters.

ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

LONDON, May 14.—The House of Commons sat from 4 o'clock yesterday until 9:35 this morning. The House was most of the time in Committee on the Irish Sunday-Closing bill, which the various Irish members obstructed.

SASSULITCH.

PARIS, May 14.—A telegram from St. Petersburg asserts that Vera Sassulitch, who attempted to assassinate Gen. Trepoff, has been again arrested in the suburbs, where she was hiding.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

PARIS, May 14.—A terrible explosion has occurred at the ammunition-manufactory in the Rue Berenger. The building was completely shattered, and a serious fire ensued in the neighboring houses. The number of victims by the explosion is unknown, but is believed to be considerable.

ASSASSINATED.

YOKOHAMA, May 14.—Okubo, Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated. The murderer was arrested.

EARTHQUAKE.

HAVANA, May 14.—An earthquake at Cua, Venezuela, killed 600 persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas.

The heat at La Guayra is intense, and the health of that city is bad.

A GREAT DROUGHT.

The recent drought on Demarara Island entails a direct loss to planters of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

KASHGAR.

LONDON, May 14.—The Chinese official gazette announces the complete reconquest of Kashgar.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The meeting at Manchester between the cotton masters and operatives failed to accomplish anything.

CRIME.

THE REV. WIFE-POISONER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Vosburgh wife-poisoning trial continued with increased interest to-day. The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity. When Sickles had been cross-examined, Dr. George Cornell took the stand. His testimony included these damaging statements: "After I was called I had an interview with Mr. Vosburgh in his study. He said his wife had called me of her own accord; that many members of his congregation had told him she could not live long, and he was glad to have a kind physician to attend to her in her last hours. I told him it was a case of great severity, but I hoped to benefit Mrs. Vosburgh. He said: 'Doctor, there is no reputation to lose in case my wife dies, and I'll make it my business to have every one know you have done your best for her.' On the 20th of February Mrs. Vosburgh was more sick than I had ever seen her. In the afternoon Vosburgh rode with me to Greenville. He asked me why I did not give Mrs. Vosburgh something to make her sleep. I said she didn't need it, and would not take it. He replied: 'Give it to me, and I will see she gets it.' The request saddened me, for I knew that an opiate given a woman in Mrs. Vosburgh's condition would soothe her into death. When I went to the house that evening I found Mrs. Vosburgh prostrated. When I spoke to her she returned no answer. In the study I met Vosburgh and Mrs. Mandeville. I said Mrs. Vosburgh was at the point of death. Vosburgh complimented me highly on my efforts to save his wife. On the 20th I found Mrs. Vosburgh much improved. I told Vosburgh. He said: 'All right.' In the study Vosburgh said to me 'Doctor, don't say anything outside about Mrs. Vosburgh's having retained some food, for she will soon vomit again, and it will look bad.' Just after my first visit, in describing his wife's feebleness, he said: 'She is like a rooster dancing on a red-hot stove.' He also spoke of her having produced an abortion on herself, assisted by her mother. I remarked on one occasion that his wife might live for some time yet. He said: 'Doctor, why do you talk so? You will drive me crazy. I am under heavy expense. I am paying for my sermons, and, if she should be sick any length of time, a servant-girl would be very necessary, and I am already $1,000 in debt.'"

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—This afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, sneak-thieves entered a room at the Planters' House in this city and stole about $7,000 in jewelry belonging to William M. Fisher & Co., of New York. Mr. Fisher, the senior member of the firm, who is traveling in the interest of the firm, had in his possession $15,000 worth of chains, pins, and rings, which he carried as samples. This afternoon several gentlemen came into his room at his invitation to examine the goods, which he spread upon trays for inspection. Shortly after, having outside business with one of the gentlemen, he stepped out for probably an hour, leaving $7,000 worth of chains lying carelessly upon the table, but locking the door to the room. When he returned the door leading into a neighboring room occupied by C. L. Lindsley, a well-known New York drummer, was found open, and the chains were gone, and no trace of the thieves could be found. It is needless to say that no suspicion whatever rests upon Mr. Lindsley, as he is an old boarder at the hotel, and a highly honorable gentleman.

THEY USUALLY OWE SOMEBODY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—Suit was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, this morning by Hamilton, Reimer & Co. against Edward C. Dyer, the young stock dealer who so mysteriously disappeared from Columbus, O., a few months ago. He subsequently turned up alive in Kansas, and returned to this city last week, stopping long enough in Ohio to get married to a most estimable young lady. Plaintiffs allege that in September, 1877, the defendant represented to them that he had purchased two car-loads of hogs from a party near Columbus, and that they were to be shipped to the East Liberty Stock-Yards. Defendant asked plaintiffs to honor his draft for $1,950 to pay for the same, which they did. The hogs not arriving and the money not having been made good, plaintiffs asked that a capias issue. Dyer was arrested and locked up in default of bail. His young wife is almost distracted at the unhappy change in her matrimonial prospects.

FIENDISH WORK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GARRETT, Ind., May 13.—The New York express train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which left Chicago at 10 p. m. last evening, ran into a heap of cross-ties which some fiendish persons built on the track west of Bremen, near a long trestle-work, for the purpose of killing as many human beings and destroying as much property of the Company's as possible. The engine was considerably damaged, having the headlight and brackets, pilot, and braces broken, the front end exhibiting considerably the indentures made by the ties. One of the ties was hurled to the tender of the engine over the cab, very near the engineer. A number of cattle were killed near this place some time ago, and it is supposed that this is the cause of ties being placed on the track last night.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The suit of John C. Tuller and James R. McKay against Josiah D. Hunt et al. is on trial for the second time in the Supreme Court Circuit. The plaintiffs were cigar manufacturers in Chicago. Hunt was their agent in this city, and they sent goods for delivery here. Hunt sold Richardson 700,000 cigars for the plaintiffs, telling them the purchaser was a wealthy brewer of Boston. The goods sent on these representations came into the possession of one Bunster, who hurriedly sold them at less than cost. Plaintiffs claim that the defendants conspired together to defraud them, Richardson, instead of a wealthy Bostonian, being a man of bad reputation in the city. A dismissal of the complaint on the first trial was reversed. The plaintiffs claim $15,000 damages.

INFANTICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 14.—Mary Eberly, a half-breed, aged 21, and her mother, well known in this vicinity as "Indian Kate," were arrested yesterday in Dunleith, on the charge of infanticide, and brought to this city and lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The body of an infant, to which it was proved Mary Eberly had given birth, was found in a vault near Dunleith, on the premises of Eliza Peepers, in whose employ the girl has been for some time past. She acknowledged the crime, and claims to have been seduced by a man residing in Fairplay, Wis. The case has occasioned considerable excitement in this vicinity.

SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 14.—A dispatch to the Dubuque *Times* from Anamosa this evening says that Frank Dean, a convict in the Penitentiary at Anamosa, was shot by one of the guards this morning, while trying to escape from the quarry. Dean was sentenced from Allamakee County. His wounds, it is believed, will prove fatal.

NOYES.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—In the United States Court this morning Judge Nixon gave his decision in the Noyes case,—that the prisoner, Noyes, could be held on other indictments than the one for which the New Jersey requisition was granted, and that the United States District Court had no right to go behind the requisition of the Governor of New Jersey, as indorsed by the return of the Warden of the Essex County Prison. He also decided that State has jurisdiction on an amended return, and, therefore, decided to remand the prisoner.

ACQUITTAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, May 14.—Counsel in the Van Tress murder case occupied the time of the Court yesterday in argument, the jury retiring at 6 o'clock. A verdict of acquittal was rendered this forenoon, after deliberating twelve hours.

TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 14.—The city police arrested to-day twenty-five tramps, followers of Van Amburgh's Circus, which is exhibiting here. The arrests were made on suspicion, as the fellows are known to be of bad repute.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 14.—R. H. Sayre, late Postmaster at New Martinsville, this State, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzlement in the money-order department of his office. He was admitted to bail.

MALAPPROPRIATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14.—Ira B. Wright, ten years Town Treasurer of South Hadley, has appropriated $25,000 of the town funds. He was a prominent churchman.

TO BE HANGED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 14.—Kite Shafer has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife, a new trial being refused.

ABSCONDED.

CHESTER, Pa., May 14.—T. W. Dempster, a prominent grocer, has failed and dissolved.

RELIGIOUS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—At the annual meeting of the American Bible Society it was stated that the Society had turned out about 2,000 copies per day for every working day of the sixty years of its existence. Books had been translated into eighty different languages. Last year there were over 5,500 Bible-distributors in the country. Receipts were nearly $450,000. Copies of the Bible printed at the Bible-House and abroad at the same time amounted to nearly 1,000,000 copies. Issued at home and abroad, 857,000; 11,236 copies for the blind were issued the past thirty-six years. Total issued by the Society in sixty-two years, 34,864,315 copies. During the year nearly 200,000 copies of the Bible Society Record were circulated. The gratuitous work for the year amounted to $260,000. There was a steady demand for Scriptures in foreign lands.

LUTHERAN MISSIONS.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—The First General Synod of the Home Missionary Convention of the Lutheran Church of North America assembled in this city to-day. Delegates were present from ten States, among the most prominent the Rev. Drs. Butler, of Washington, D. C.; Conrad and Albert, of Philadelphia; Gotwald and Goolin, of York, Pa.; Ort, of Louisville; Severinghaus, of Chicago; and Robert Weidensall, of Omaha. Prof. Tressler, of Carthage College, Ill., was elected President, and the Rev. P. C. How, of Nebraska City, Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Goolin preached this evening. Everything indicates a very interesting Convention.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Women's Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church of America, celebrated to-day its fourth anniversary. Reports showed the missions to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

ATLANTA, May 14.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to-day adopted some minor changes in the Church Discipline.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—The Reformed Episcopal Council adjourned sine die, to meet in Chicago next year.

CANADA.

Active Preparations of the Dominion Government to Repel Invasion by Irishmen—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The Militia Department to-day is in receipt of dispatches from Government scouts sent out to watch Fenian movements, and all the military machinery of the Dominion Government has been set to work to meet any possible emergency. Information received points, with a show of probability, towards a Fenian raid on the southern border from the United States, in conjunction with Russian support, but doubts are by many entertained as to its truth. The *Citizen* to-night publishes the following information, which goes to show that the Government are prepared to give the marauders, should they cross the borders, a warm reception: Four gun-boats, armed with twenty-nine pound guns and manned with twenty-four gunners, have been ordered to the River St. Clair and Lakes Erie and Ontario. All militia on the frontier are to receive immediately arms and a proportionate amount of ball-cartridge, and the interior militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the frontier at a moment's warning. All the Atlantic provinces are to be put in an immediate state of defense. A battalion of infantry at Kingston has been ordered to be converted into artillery. A guard from the "A" battery, at Kingston, has been sent to Toronto to protect the military stores. Four nine-pound guns have been ordered to Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg, and a battery of artillery formed there. A battery of heavy guns have been ordered to Victoria Bay, Vancouver, to command Victoria harbor, and all the British Columbia coast is to be put in a state of defense as fast as possible. Capt. Price Lewis, R. A., has been appointed Inspector of Artillery for the maritime provinces. The four gun-boats will be stationed at Kingston, St. Catharines, Windsor, and Sarnia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, May 14.—As the time for the contest between Hanlan and Plaisted draws nigh interest in the race increases. A large number of the sporting fraternity are here from the States, amongst whom are a number of the crack oarsmen, including Courtney and Morris. Weather permitting, the race will take place between 3 and 6 p. m. to-morrow, and will be witnessed by one of the largest crowds ever congregated in Toronto.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15—1 a. m.—Indications—In the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, cooler, followed by warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, warmer southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, northeast and east winds, backing to northwest, partly cloudy, warmer weather, and rising barometer.

The rivers will generally continue falling.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 14.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	30.080	48	56	N.E.	4	.....	Fair.
11:18 a.m.	30.057	49	51	N.E.	8	.....	Fair.
2:00 p.m.	30.035	50	39	N.E.	7	.....	Fair.
3:53 p.m.	30.026	50	39	N.E.	7	.....	Fair.
9:00 p.m.	30.017	49	51	E.	6	.....	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	30.017	48	56	E.	4	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 50; minimum, 45.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 14—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Marquette	30.00	42	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.04	42	Calm	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.93	49	S.W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.00	51	S.E., gent.	.03	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.96	56	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.83	48	S.E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	29.85	52	S.W., gent.	.14	Fair.
Omaha	29.83	55	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	49	Calm	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	55	Calm	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.02	54	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.02	49	N.E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Alpena	30.01	37	W., light	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.00	41	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.02	48	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.00	42	N.E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.98	49	N.E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.99	46	N.E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.

TELEGRAPHIC PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A new telegraph line to Chicago for the use of the Produce Exchange is actively talked about. The members of the Produce Exchange met to-day to hear the report of the Committee upon Telegraphic Facilities. The Committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Western Union, and, if possible, induce them to make such concessions as would render the cost of telegraphing between produce centres less burdensome. They made little headway with their main purpose, and to-day convened the members chiefly to listen to R. W. Dorphley's proposals to build an independent five-wire line. Such a line Mr. Dorphley proposed to build at about $500 per mile. Its course is suggested as touching at Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. The inventor estimated that the telegraphic tax now paid by dealers in produce in those cities will be ample to pay 25 per cent dividends upon the $500,000 capital needed, besides paying all expenses. He suggested the subscription of stock by the Exchange as a corporation, so as to bring the line wholly under their own control, and to limit its use to business messages during business hours. The proposition was very favorably received.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14.—A Portland (Ore.) dispatch says: First-Lieut. H. Dewitt Moore, of Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, was drowned at Fort Klamath. No particulars.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 14.—Mary Davis, a colored girl aged 15 years, in company with two other girls, entered a boat tied to the river bank for sport. The rope broke, frightening them, and the Davis girl sprang into the river and was drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 14.—Hugh Bashau, a raftsman for the Muskegon Booming Company, fell off a log and was drowned this morning.

A ROTTEN DERRICK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 14.—While the workmen at the new Capitol were preparing to bed a huge stone weighing six tons that forms a portion of the roof of the south portico of the building, the mast of the derrick holding the stone suddenly broke, letting the mammoth weight fall on top of the portico, which gave way and precipitated stone, workmen, and debris to the stone steps twenty feet below. Strange as it may appear, the men escaped with slight injuries. The damage to the contractors will be nearly $5,000.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 14.—Two freight trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad collided last night between Sagetwn and Biggsville, Ill. One fireman and two brakemen were injured in jumping from their trains, though neither of them dangerously. One of the engines and several freight cars were somewhat demolished, though the damage to railroad property will not be heavy. This morning's passenger trains were delayed several hours.

BOTH BARRELS THIS TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., May 13.—Oscar Cochran, aged about 25, son of Andrew Cochran, a wealthy farmer, was out hunting on Saturday, and, in pulling his shotgun from the wagon, both barrels were accidentally discharged through his bowels, causing death the next day. The funeral was held to-day.

BOW-WOW.

The Elite of America's Towsers, Boses, and Pontos on Exhibition at New York—Enthusiasm of the Ladies Over Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The great bench show of dogs opened to-day, and is already a pronounced success. The attendance throughout the day was very fair, exceeding that of the first day last year, and in the evening there was such a throng as was hardly equaled in the height of the initial show. The visitors were notably of the more refined classes, with a large proportion of ladies. Nearly all of the dogs entered were on hand. There were three rings, and the platform was used in the intervals of the performance of Prof. St. Elmo's trained poodles. The judges succeeded in getting through forty classes before nightfall. The mastiffs as a whole did not turn out a very good class. The six superb animals from Liverpool were missed by those who attended last year's show. No dogs of any kind have been sent over from England this year. Mr. Lost explains this as due to no falling off of interest or sympathy abroad, but to the fact that the Paris Exposition dog show takes place next month. Except in the mastiff and possibly in the St. Bernard class, the absence of the foreign animals would not be noticed. As a whole, the present show has more exhibits, and much finer ones, than last year. The smooth-coated St. Bernard dogs are a fine lot. There are a great number of so-called Newfoundlands—many handsome, but only a few good according to the Judges' rules. The exhibit of Siberian bloodhounds is very fine. Bruce, winner of the first prize, is thirty-four and one-half inches high and weighs 160 pounds. He and his sister Alma occupy a special house handsomely painted and protected in front with stout iron bars. In a circle under the eaves are their names in golden letters. Nero, the third prize winner, weighs 223 pounds. There is an exceptionally excellent display of greyhounds. The black-and-tan setters are a fine class. The puppies are perfection. Another grand exhibit is the Irish, or red, and red and white setters. The pointers are numerous and excellent. There is a good lot of retrieving spaniels, some beauties of coachers, and a good Sussex. The collies are not magnificent. The so-called Arabian collie Hagraun is a great fat beast possessing marks of good breeding. There are fine pugs, Yorkshire terriers, black and tans, Blenheims, King Charles spaniels, Japanese spaniels, Italian greyhounds, and other toy dogs. The exhibit of these latter classes elicited the unbounded admiration of the ladies. Mr. Kane's great Russian dog is a great curiosity; so is the little Chinese edible dog. The Chinese pug is a third curiosity. He is built like a Spitz pup, and has wool on him like a sheep.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14.—The Chamber of Commerce has sent a strong protest to the Secretary of the Treasury against the use of Illinois sandstone in the erection of the Custom-House here, and asking him to suspend work until the Senate bill now before the House to use the Tennessee marble given by the proprietors of the quarries shall have been acted on.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Suspicions regarding the steamship State of California in Cramp's ship-yard have been strengthened by a suspension of joiners' work in the upper deck to make alterations which indicate that the vessel is not to be used in commercial business.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Chamber of Commerce had to-night the 110th anniversary banquet. After a toast to the President of the United States, which was drank standing, the band playing, and the company singing "Hail Columbia," ex-Gov. Hoffman responded to the toast of the State of New York. He said he hoped to see the day when the petty politicians would be driven from the halls of legislation, where they endanger the peace of the country, and strong men put in their place.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 14.—Charles F. Henry and Miss Fanny Skinner, daughter of the late E. D. Skinner, were united in marriage by the Rev. E. C. Madeville this evening. The presents were numerous and costly. Many friends were present. The wish of all is happiness and joy forever.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—At Minier, Tazewell County, this evening, occurred the wedding of Dr. William Gunnell, a well-known and wealthy physician, and Miss Mary Meyers, of that place. A special train of the Chicago & Alton conveyed Bloomington guests to and from Minier.

IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 14.—The Governor's Guards, over eighty strong, received their new uniforms to-day from Lippincott, of Chicago. This gives Terre Haute two very efficient military companies, thoroughly armed and uniformed, and two Gatling guns.

A HEALTHY CONCERN.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The annual report of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company states that the coal trade was never so thoroughly depressed and demoralized as from the opening to the close of the past year. The finances of the Company are in a sound state. Looking to the possibility of continued depression in business, arrangements were made providing for all the money needed until 1880. The Committee of the stockholders to examine the property and assets of the Company reported that, after making a full allowance for shrinkage of values and deducting all the assets considered doubtful, there was an aggregate of value which showed a surplus of over $4,000,000.

THE RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES IN COLORADO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., May 10.—From present appearances there will be more miles of railroad built in Colorado this year than in any other State west of the Missouri. The Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge road has been stretching out by sections, until it now has in operation 296 miles of track, and the extension to Alamosa on the Rio Grande, now under way, will add thirty-two miles more. The latter point will be reached within sixty days, and by that time the Company will reveal their plans, and the construction force either be put at work on the extension to Cimmaron, in New Mexico, or direct to Del Norte and the San Juan mines. In either event, from 100 to 150 miles of new roads will be put into operation during the present year. It is barely possible that the late active and almost bloody contest for the possession of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas between the Denver & Rio Grande Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, for the present "off," by both companies withdrawing, under an injunction from the courts, may, if decided in favor of the former Company, lead to the immediate extension of their Arkansas River Branch from Canon City to Leadville, the new silver-lead El Dorado over which there is so much excitement. Should the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company win the right of way through the canon, it is their intention to build a broad-gauge road from Pueblo alongside the Denver & Rio Grande track to Canon City, and thence to Leadville and Ouray in the San Juan country, surveys for which have already been made. A good deal of hostility between these two companies has developed during the past few months. From the time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company completed their line to a connection with the Denver & Rio Grande at Pueblo, three years ago, they worked in harmony. But the "narrow-gauge" officials are friendly to the Union Pacific, and, since the latter got control of the Kansas Pacific, the tables have been turning. The breach was widened a good deal by the determination of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company to build a cut-off from La Junta to Trinidad, and thence over the Raton Pass into New Mexico, ground that the narrow-gauge party looked upon as their own. As an offset to this inducements are being held out to the Union Pacific interests to extend the Arkansas Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific from La Junta to Pueblo. Not to be bluffed in this way, the Santa Fe party here ordered a line surveyed from Pueblo to Denver. To show their disposition to "pull together," the Kansas Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande Companies here arranged a new time-card for the running of their trains in direct connection, preliminary to an entire break with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Pueblo. Canon City, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs passengers for the East can now go round by Denver, from 160 to 175 miles out of their way, and yet reach Kansas City at the same time that the Santa Fe trains do,—though, of course, leaving Pueblo by the former route five hours earlier. Coming west the same arrangement is in force, passengers getting into Denver at half-past 1 and going through to Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Canon City the same evening.

What railroad building these new alliances may lead to it is hard to say. The Santa Fe line, in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande, has enjoyed a large and increasing freight and passenger business with Denver and Northern Colorado. If the Denver & Rio Grande Company is to play into the hands of the Union Pacific, both the interests of the Santa Fe line and of Denver trade will demand the extension of the latter from Pueblo, or from some other point on their road that will give them a short cut to this place. It is announced that the directory of the Santa Fe Company has the way clear to put $2,500,000 into its Colorado extensions this year. Some of this will be expended on the line into New Mexico. But they will without doubt put into operation from 150 to 200 miles of new track within this State.

The Denver, South Park & Pacific Company built fourteen miles of road four years ago and got stalled. Lately they have raised the means to go ahead, and have iron now arriving. They will open to Fairville, sixty miles from Denver, by the 1st of July. An effort will be made to extend from that point to Fairplay and Leadville, about seventy-five miles further. The country into which they are going is now settling up faster than any other part of Colorado, and they will have a profitable traffic. It is believed that the money will be raised without much difficulty to finish the road, at least to Fairplay, this year.

These companies do not seek aid of the counties, as did the earlier railway enterprises in Colorado. It would do no good. Our people like to see the cars running into all parts of the State; but they have got done bending their necks under the yoke. Arapahoe County voted $500,000 to the Denver Pacific, $300,000 to the Colorado Central, and $250,000 to the Denver, South Park & Pacific. Boulder, Clear Creek, and Jefferson Counties "put up" heavily to secure the road through Clear Creek Canon, and the Longmont extension from Golden to Cheyenne. Pueblo and Los Animas Counties have $500,000 saddled onto them by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Fremont County $100,000 by the Denver & Rio Grande. These bonds bear 10 per cent interest. It makes taxes high. People have to "hump" themselves to meet this, not to say anything of the time when the principal will be staring them in the face. Taxes in Denver amount to 4 per cent. It is safe to say that all railway and other enterprises of that class in the future will have to "go it alone" for all of the city or county aid they will get in Colorado.

The sum of the various railway extensions in Colorado this year will probably reach 500 miles, which, added to the 1,084 miles now in operation, gives the State 1,584 miles of railway, affording access to all the well-settled towns and districts.

There are some important railway projects that may assume definite shape before long. The extension of the Burlington & Missouri River Road from its present terminus in Nebraska, at Fort Kearney, up the South Platte to Denver, is talked of in railway circles as quite probable; and officials of that Company have been looking over the route during the past few weeks. The distance from Ft. Kearney to Greeley is about 300 miles, through a well-settled stock-raising and farming country. From Greeley to Denver the Denver Pacific Road, now in operation, would be used.

The determination to remove the main works of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works to Denver, and to put them up on a larger scale than any other works of the kind in this country, has led its managers to look closely to their ore supply and freighting facilities. The high rates demanded by the Colorado Central has called out a threat on the part of the Boston & Colorado Company of building a line of their own from Denver to Central City, forty miles. The Company has a paid-in capital of $1,000,000, and ample Eastern backing for any enterprises it may be thought for their interests to undertake.

MISSOURI RIVER RATES.

The Southwestern Railway Association has just issued new tariffs both on East and West-bound through business, which will go into effect to-day. The following rates will be charged on business destined to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph, originating at Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo. From Chicago: First-class, 85 cents; second-class, 70 cents; third-class, 45 cents; fourth-class, 30 cents; special class, 25 cents. On business originating at Cincinnati—From Chicago: First-class, 70 cents; second-class, 55 cents; third-class, 40 cents; fourth-class, 25 cents; special class 18 cents. On business originating at Pittsburg or Wheeling—From Chicago: First-class, 84 cents; second-class, 68 cents; third-class, 45 cents; fourth-class, 30 cents; special class, 25 cents.

The following rates will be charged from St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City: On business to Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo—To Chicago: First-class, 75 cents; second-class, 60 cents; third-class, 45 cents; fourth-class, 25 cents; boxed meats, 25 cents; bulk meats, 25 cents. On business to Cincinnati—To Chicago: First-class, 70 cents; second-class, 55 cents; third-class, 40 cents; fourth-class, 21 cents; bulk meats, 21 cents. On business to Pittsburg or Wheeling—To Chicago: First-class, 75 cents; second-class, 60 cents; third-class, 45 cents; fourth-class, 25 cents; boxed meats, 25 cents; bulk meats, 25 cents.

The above rates are less than the local rates established by the Association, and will apply only on the business specified above.

UNION PACIFIC.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 14.—Contracts were let to-day for grading, bridging, and ironing the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway from Concordia to Beloit, a distance of twenty-eight miles from the present terminus. This extension will take the road 182 miles west of this city, into the Solomon Valley, and further progress will be made during the year. R. M. Pomeroy, President of the Road, and Maj. Downs, Superintendent, start West to-night to inaugurate the work, which will be commenced to-morrow. The grading is to be finished in sixty days.

CUT-OFF COMPLETED.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company have just completed what is called the Hardentown Cut-Off, near Lawrenceburg, Ind., shortening the distance between Cincinnati and Indianapolis four miles.

ITEMS.

Efforts are being made by the Eastern roads to restore the rates to Eastern seaboards to the basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York. A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to take some action in regard to this matter. No action was taken, however, because some of those present were without instructions from headquarters. Another meeting will be held in a day or two, when it is believed the rates will be restored to the above-named figure.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—James Meagher, builder, is the heavy bankrupt in to-day's list. He has liabilities of $405,000, nearly all for mortgage deficiencies. John H. Penty fails for $35,700, James Boyle, dealer in iron, for $36,000, James W. Smith, lawyer, for $45,000, and Marston & Sons, coal-dealers, for $66,000. The assets in each case amount to little.

FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 14.—The creditors of the Sagamore Mills met yesterday, and the financial report was read. Actual assets, $557,913; liabilities appearing from the books, $452,352; liabilities not appearing from the books, $168,000. Bankruptcy proceedings will be immediately commenced. The operatives are to be paid to-day. All interested favor the putting of the property in the hands of trustees in the hope of paying dollar for dollar in a few years.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—The Saving Bank Commissioners have restricted the Franklin Bank to paying 20 per cent to depositors the next six months, and 20 per cent the subsequent six months. The deposits amount to $3,679,634.

CALAIS, ME.

CALAIS, Me., May 14.—A. H. Sawyer, lumber dealer, has suspended. Liabilities, $90,000.

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 14.—The State Board of Charities and Reforms, with all the members present except Prof. Haskins, who is absent at Paris, and Dr. Tilton, who is at home at Janesville quite ill, commenced the work of investigation into the Delavan Deaf and Dumb Asylum scandal, in their room in the Capitol, this morning. The sessions are perfectly secret, and members and witnesses are sworn to secrecy. Principal Demotte, Steward Ezra Valentine, and the accuser, C. L. Williams, are in the city in attendance upon the investigation, together with members of the local Board of Trustees.

GEN. SHIELDS EXALTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—Gen. James Shields will lecture here to-night for the benefit of the Catholic Church. Subject, "Reminiscences of Two Wars." To-night a meeting was held of all the Irish societies to take steps to give him a fitting reception. A meeting also held by the veteran soldiers of the Rebellion who appointed Reception Committees to meet him at the depot, in conjunction with the Irish societies' committees. Gen. Shields will be the guest of Gen. Asahel Gridley.

RAILWAY MASTER MECHANICS.

RICHMOND, May 14.—The eleventh annual meeting of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association assembled to-day. The President, N. S. Chapman, of Cleveland, deprecated the antagonism of capital and labor displayed last summer in the great strike. There is no doubt that striking firemen and brakemen were aided by a power stronger than themselves, who supplied the brains and courage to carry on the strike.

Discussion was followed by a report of the Committee on "The best form and material for locomotive wheels and axles, and also the best methods of counterbalancing."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Arrived, steamships Erin and Idaho from Liverpool, Frizia from Hamburg, and Algeria from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 14.—Steamships Donau, Elysia, Lepanto, and State of Georgia, from New York, and Polynesia, from Baltimore, have arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 14.—Sailed, the steamer City of Sydney, via Honolulu, carrying the British mail.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Steamships Canada and England, from New York, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 14.—Arrived, America, from Baltimore.

MASONIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 14.—The tenth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Kansas is in session in this city. A contest to-day for the prize offered to the best drilled commandery resulted in a victory for Topeka Commandery, the prize being an elegant silver cup.

OBITUARY.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—George W. Hallman, a well-known merchant and citizen of this city, died at his residence in the East End this morning, aged 42. Deceased was for several years a member of the Select Chamber of Councils, and was at the time of his death a Director of the People's, and W. and M. Insurance Company, and also of the Chamber of Commerce.

CURRENT OPINION.

Cronin, of Oregon, is on his way East with a confession, which he proposes to turn over to the Republican Congressional Committee. That will eclipse McLin.—*Toledo Commercial (Rep.)*.

The President's Civil-Service policy, by dint of severe overhauling by hostile and friendly critics, is being molded into a shape at once pure and practicable, fair to both officeholders and public.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind.)*.

The "Workingmen's party" is composed of a queer lot of people. The don't work if they can help it, and, when they do go to work, it seems as though the only object was to be able to get up a strike, and allow no one else to work.—*Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)*.

America's most astonishing exhibit at the Paris fair is he preposterous crowd of Commissioners. In that the beats all creation. Where other countries are content with a moderate half-dozen, she puts in a gross. The puny representation of products for such a prodigious supply of Commissioners is Falstaff's pennyworth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack.—*New York Sun.*

In Anti-Slavery times Whittier wrote a poem on the "Man with the Branded Hand." If he were not now a very old man he might write another, even more vigorous and stirring, on the "Man with the Branded Brow."—*New York Sun (Dem.)*.—Go to. The proper thing for Whittier to do now would be to write a poem on the "Oregon Man with the Branded Nose."—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)*.

The fact is, the people are not fools. They know a good thing when they see it, and require no explanation to indorse it. They see that Mr. Hayes is trying to do pretty nearly right, and that he has done as little actual wrong as could reasonably have been anticipated. They do not go into ecstacies over him, but they like him and will sustain him as long as he follows the path he is now in.—*St. Louis Republican (Dem.)*.

Kansas proposes to send the statue of John Brown to adorn the collection of stone-ware in the old hall of Congress. Mississippi ought to send the image of Jeff Davis to stand beside it, and, if that is refused or makes a commotion, somebody ought to go for the figure of the horse-stealing miscreant with a sledge-hammer. Davis was no more a traitor than Brown, and Brown struck the first blow of the Rebellion.—*Morgan (Tenn.) Dispatch (Dem.)*.

The time has now gone by for unearthing the frauds of 1876, but the Republicans of the First District have no doubt that Gen. Hawley was beaten by fraud. Since that election, circumstances have placed the Republicans in possession of the knowledge of how Democratic frauds are perpetrated, and it will be their own fault if they suffer from a repetition of the process. The game is not confined to Hartford. It is carried on all over the State, and has been for years, and calls for the utmost vigilance at the polls. Our own belief is, that more than 10 per cent of the Democratic vote in the State is habitually fraudulent, and that in some of the larger towns the percentage is even greater.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post (Rep.)*.

The Cincinnati whisky ring is not numerically large, but in miniature it has the features of the great ring of St. Louis and the Northwest. Of course it could not get along without procuring influence among those who manage the political machine, nor without support in the "organs of public opinion." Its ramifications and relations beyond the manufacturers of whisky may be traced by the squealing, the swift denials, the venomous attack upon the publishers of the news, and the officious charge that it is only an attempt to get Weitzel out in order to get somebody else in, and in the extra-officious attempt to smirch that somebody else. These things enable the public judgment to see the shape of this devilish. Instead of hiding, it is exposing. But it lacks one important thing,—it has no procurer in the White-House.—*Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)*.

CORN IS KING.

Corn-Fodder Grown as a Substitute for Hay.

How to Sow, Cut, and Cure It for Use of Animals.

Experience of a Large Sheep and Stock Raiser of Ohio.

Six Tons of Nutritious Food Produced Per Acre.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MASSILLON, Stark Co., O., May 11.—Cotton is not King. According to the returns of the Department of Agriculture, the money value of the cotton crop of 1875 was $272,000,000, while the value of the corn crop was returned at $555,400,000. Corn is therefore the great leading American crop. Next to corn, in value, is the hay crop. In the same year this was estimated at $342,000,000. It is plain, therefore that whatever will increase the quantity of this great leading staple, or answer as a substitute by way of a forage crop, cannot fail to be of great public value. I think that substitute can be best found in that chief of American plants, corn, when sowed and reaped for forage. It would be of especial value in the South, where hay does not succeed as a crop. To show that this is not mere theory, I will make a brief statement of my experience with sowed corn on a somewhat extended scale.

For the last three or four years I have wintered, on an average, 2,000 sheep, 50 head of cattle, and 20 head of horses with no hay, and upon no other forage than sowed fodder corn and grain.

Roughly estimating the sheep to weigh 100 pounds each and the horses and cattle at 1,000 pounds each, we would have a total gross weight of 270,000 pounds of live stock. As the Roth harvester experiments of Lawes & Gilbert have demonstrated that it requires about 3 per cent of the live weight of one of these animals in good timothy hay daily to support it in good condition, it will be seen that the live-stock above mentioned would require about three-and-a-half tons of hay daily for their support, and for the 120 days between Dec. 1 and April 1,420 tons. But as one-fourth or more of their support was supplied by grain, they really consumed but about 320 tons of fodder. The books estimate a ton of the fodder corn grown and cured in a manner I shall describe as fully equal in value to a ton of the best timothy hay, and as worth two or three of corn fodder that has grown a crop of grain. This estimate is substantially justified in practice. Now, as the yield of thoroughly dried hay will not exceed one and a half tons to the acre on an average, it is plain that to have produced the quantity of hay required I would have had to cut 210 acres of grass. It is an uncommonly good crop that yields two tons per acre. At that rate it would have required about 160 acres of grass. The fodder corn was the product of sixty acres, and the yield was more than five tons of dried fodder per acre, and that in a dry season. I think it safe to reckon that one acre of fodder corn will produce as much and as good cattle food as three to four acres of hay.

HOW TO GROW IT.

The ground should be put into good tilth by plowing and harrowing, and the seed sowed during the first week in June. I have never sowed sweet corn, but always the common corn of the country. Repeated experiments have proved two bushels of shelled corn to the acre to be the proper amount of seed. I sow with the common wheat drill, using all the spouts. After sowing, nothing more can be done for the crop till the time of cutting. The growth will of course vary with the fertility of the soil and with the season. The ground should not be too rich, or the growth will be too coarse and rank. Land of medium fertility produces the brightest and sweetest fodder. I have raised stalks twelve feet in height. The growth of 1876 averaged about nine feet; that of 1877, which in this part of Ohio was a very dry season, about seven feet.

It will be seen the growing of the crop is a very simple matter. What bothered me most to learn and what was come at only after many trials and repeated failures was the proper time and best way of harvesting and curing the crop. If cut too early it will surely mold; if left too late it becomes hard and woody, and incurs the risk of frost. It should stand till the lower joint turns to a bright yellow color. This with us is generally about Sept. 1.

HOW TO HARVEST IT.

The most formidable task at first was the cutting. Corn-knives, scythes, cradles, and a great variety of mowers and reaping-machines were tried successively, only to fail or to be too slow. The Champion self-rake reaping-machine, made by Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, Springfield, O., is the only implement I have found that will do the work satisfactorily, however lodged and tangled the fodder may be.

The reaper is driven around the field as in reaping wheat. Eight men can easily follow the machine. They are divided into four couples, and, of course, the field into four "stations." Each couple is provided with a "horse," or, as it is sometimes called, a "grass-hopper," which is simply a light rail with two legs near one end, and a hole near the middle, into which loosely fits a movable pin about four feet long. The man carrying the "horse" passes by two sheaves—sets down the horse, puts in the pin, and, gathering the sheaf ahead of him, stands it in one of the angles formed by the pin and horse. Then he gathers up the sheaf next ahead of him, and stands it in another of the angles. His partner, in the meantime, has been doing the same thing with the two sheaves behind the horse. So that by this time we have the four angles of the horse filled and a small shock built. The leader then withdraws the pin,—draws out his horse and goes on past the next two sheaves. His partner draws the top of the shock neatly together and binds it either with a band of stalks, or, what for saving of time I prefer, a yard of wool twine.

These small shocks are suffered to stand about ten days or two weeks. They are then opened and bound into four sheaves or bundles each, the fodder, which by this time is partly cured and very tough, making excellent bands. Twelve of these sheaves are then formed into a large shock, the tops bound with the wool twine used in the first instance, and these shocks stand in the field till wanted for feeding. I usually pay 2½ cents each for binding the small shocks, and, as there are about forty of these to the acre, the cost for binding is about $1 per acre. I omitted to say that a fair day's work in cutting for the eight men and the driver of the machine is eight or nine acres.

To see the immense sappy of succulent growth at the time of cutting,—not less than thirty or forty tons per acre,—one would suppose that the finest and driest weather would be necessary to cure the crop. It has so happened that for two years it rained nearly every day while we were cutting, and for a week after. But not a hundred pounds was spoiled, except where a chance shock was blown over.

THE ONLY OBJECTION TO THE CROP

is, that it is so rich in saccharine matter that it cannot be housed. A section of one of the stalks is nearly as sweet as cane, and, however dry it may appear, it will heat and ferment in the mow or stack. It must stand out doors till used, but if well shocked it keeps very well, and opens out fresh, and bright, and fragrant. I feed all the fodder cut and steamed,—having so arranged as to cut four or five tons an hour,—and I find that cattle, sheep, and horses prefer the fodder so prepared to the best hay, or any other feed I can place before them.

Those who are not prepared for cutting and steaming will find the fodder as it comes from the field a most superior feed, as good as or better than the best hay. A. C. WOLES.

BATES' ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Mr. J. H. Bates, lately senior partner in the newspaper advertising firm of Bates & Locke, at No. 34 Park row, New York, having succeeded to the business of the firm, has rented and fitted up rooms in the *Times* Building, No. 41 Park row. Mr. Bates is one of the oldest advertising agents in the city, having been in the business for a great many years. He was for a long time a partner with Mr. S. M. Pettengill, with whom he continued until 1873, at which time he formed a copartnership with Mr. D. R. Locke, at that time largely interested in the Toledo *Blade* newspaper, both as editor and stockholder. The firm was dissolved yesterday, and to-day enters upon its career under the sole proprietorship and management of Mr. J. H. Bates.—*New York Times.*

Business relations with Mr. Bates, covering a period of upwards of twenty years, justify the proprietors of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in fully indorsing the following tribute, which Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby), in a note to publishers and advertisers upon the occasion of the dissolution of the firm of Bates & Locke, pays to the character and qualifications of his former associate. He says of him:

There is no man in the business better qualified, nor one to whom the difficult matter of newspaper advertising can be more safely intrusted. With a correct idea of what is due the advertiser as well as the publisher, with an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, with sound judgment fortified by more than usual shrewdness, and with integrity which has never been questioned, he deserves all the success he has achieved.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

In the account of the sale of Hadley Bros'. assets, the report of the Assignee seemed to reflect somewhat severely on the credit of Jansen, McClurg & Co. It was stated that the creditors preferred to take $16,750 cash from Mr. Head, instead of 52 per cent on the inventory price of $47,000, which was offered by Jansen, McClurg & Co., payable in their paper at six and eight months. This would seem to leave the inference that about 33 per cent cash was better than 52 per cent cash on six months' time in Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s paper. The Assignee omitted to state that, at the date of the latter's offer, about $12,000 of the assets had been sold, so that there would not be much difference in fact between the two offers, and, under the circumstances, the creditors preferred the cash so as to get an early dividend.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

George G. Jacoby, a jeweler at 184 State street, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are $100 and unsecured $12,617.92. The assets are a stock of jewelry, $2,550, held under an attachment; fixtures, etc., $179; open accounts, $7,677.68.

Shuball L. Keith, of Palestine Township, also found it impossible to carry his debts any longer. His secured debts are $3,069, with $4,069 of securities, and the unsecured $1,102.50. The assets are lands, $2,100; personal property, $750; open accounts, $300; and an interest of an unknown value in some lands.

The Assignee of A. C. and O. F. Badger was directed to sell their assets at auction after giving notice by publication.

George W. Campbell was appointed Provisional Assignee of George G. Jacoby.

John Johnston, Jr., was yesterday appointed Assignee of John H. Danlin.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of George F. Glaser.

The creditors of Daly, Henrotin & Co. yesterday accepted a composition of 25 per cent offered by the firm; also 1 per cent offered by Daly individually, 1 per cent offered by A. Henrotin, and 1 per cent offered by V. Henrotin, all payable in cash.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for John L. Atwater and for Nathaniel D. Crosby.

The first dividend meeting in the case of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

DIVORCES.

John H. Fail was the only applicant for a divorce yesterday. On the 10th of November, 1871, he had, as he supposed, the unequaled happiness of taking one Anna Slinie as his wife. The fickle lady, however, left him a few months after, and now, having waited nearly long enough for the legal presumption to arise that she is dead, he asks for a divorce.

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce to Augusta M. Long from George W. Long, on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge McAllister sent word yesterday to his clerk that he will hold court to-day, but he will only hear motions.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Charles A. Goodhue filed a bill yesterday against the West Chicago Park Commissioners to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on the E. 646½ feet of Lots 1 and 2, in the division by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County of the W. ½ of the W. ½ of Sec. 24, 39, 13.

Francis C. Lawley commenced an action in trespass against John Van Nortwick, William A. Sanborn, and George Reed, claiming $50,000. Plaintiff claims that on the 15th of May, 1873, the defendants broke into his mill—the Como Mill—in Como, Whiteside County, disarranged the machinery and belting, smashed the floors, carried away mill-stones, and created all the havoc they could.

H. B. Claflin & Co. sued Warner E. Smith and Edwin W. Smith for $1,000.

John A. Sheldon, of Rutland, Vt., filed a bill against E. H. Gary and J. L. Lombard, executors of the late Benjamin J. Sweet, and several other parties, to compel a settlement of Sweet's estate, and for the appointment of a Receiver. The complainant has a claim for $1,700 against the estate, and charges the executors with waste and mismanagement of the property.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mary E. and Fannie S. Wilcox filed a bill yesterday against Eliza J. and John H. Sutherland, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,700 on the E. 40 feet of the W. 60 feet of Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, in the Canal Addition of the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

Samuel M. Ackerly filed a bill against the heirs of the late Joseph F. Walker to foreclose a mortgage for $362 on Lot 21, Block 3, in Rawson & Ackerly's Subdivision of the north seventy-four rods of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Christian Kilian commenced a suit yesterday to recover $15,000 of August Beck, Charles Wirth, and Henry Thorwart.

CRIMINAL COURT.

August Freeman was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Joseph Botseka was tried for larceny, found guilty, and remanded.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Call begins at No. 68 and goes as far as possible.

JUDGE GARY—204, and 206 to 224, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—129 to 138, 141, 143 to 147, 149, 151, 152, and 155. No. 71, Webster vs. Pierce, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—79 to 100, inclusive, except 85, 89, 90, and 94. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100. No. 77, Brown vs. Yunk, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Term Nos. 343, Hambrecht vs. Vogel, and 716, Cole vs. Henry.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—A. A. Howlett et al., administrators, vs. George W. Barnett, $510.86.—William O'Brien et al. vs. Michael Byrne and Thomas O'Brien, $461.

JUDGE JAMESON—Andrew Kline vs. Isaac Freestone, $239.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Peter Hill et al. vs. Julius Dreiske; verdict, $87.50, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—John Charters vs. Henry W. Collins; verdict, $375, and motion for new trial.

BERRY BOXES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 14.—I would like to ask, through THE TRIBUNE, why peddlers and others are allowed to swindle people by dumping and refilling quart boxes of berries, making two boxes out of one, and selling as full boxes. To-day I witnessed the operation, practiced by some peddlers who were feeding their horses in front of my place of business. First they would dump out a box into a vessel, shake it up, pick out a handful of large berries, and then refill, but making two boxes out of one, and then carefully, lest they press them down, replace the large berries on top. This thing was carried on until they had a good supply of quart boxes at 10 cents a box. This is not confined to peddlers alone, as I have abundant proof to the contrary. This morning a well-known grocer was seen to carry a large number of empty strawberry boxes that had been picked up on his travels to his store. For what purpose? That same man sells two cents less than his neighbors. I have bought berries of him, and know that I did not get a full box. This is defrauding the consumer, and injuring dealers that are doing an honest business. Short weight and measure is one of the things that should be looked after. People have no idea how they are being swindled every day in the week. They think they are buying cheap because they pay a few cents less than the reputable dealer asks, but nine times out of ten they are paying full as much if not more. It is such a common practice that men who are supposed to be above such things on account of their respectable showing, liberal advertising, etc., are the ones that draw trade, for very few people weigh their goods at home. They do not suspect that anything is wrong because they bought goods a little under the market! Those who are honest themselves rarely suspect dishonesty in others. THE TRIBUNE would be doing a grand work if it would find out who are the square dealers, and promptly expose all who are not to be relied on. A few interviews such as your reporter had with the bogus advertisers, intelligence-offices, Pathfinders, etc., would do a great deal more to make men honest than a thousand sermons. JUSTICE.

DOANE AND FARWELL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Mr. Doane has requested me to correct a wrong impression that may get into the public mind, as to my opinion of his connection with the recent bill filed against me and others by John Woodbridge, or I should not trouble you with any further notice of a matter which so completely answers itself by its own inherent nastiness. I intended to convey the thought that Mr. Doane, having been made acquainted with the character of Cortright and Poulsons as defaulters and blackmailers in their connection with the Republic and National Insurance Companies, it was very unkind in him, as a brother merchant, to believe them to the extent of hiring a lawyer to do *their bidding*, and not know what they were doing; to injure me rather than working for any creditor of the Company. There was no intention on my part of charging Mr. Doane as desiring to blackmail any one or injure any one.

Mr. Doane has informed me by letter, and personally, that he was promised a look at this bill before it was filed, and supposed that the four others who were with him really at work, as they supposed, in the interest of the policy-holders, would be permitted to see it, as they had each paid $300 to Woodbridge, but he had not seen it, neither had he heard that either of the other parties had seen it, and he was as much surprised as I could be to see the matter in print, without his having seen it.

As to Poulsons and Cortright, my statements in regard to them will be proven when the papers can find out who is correct as to their relations to the Company.

I shall take no further notice of the bill or its abettors, except in legitimate channels for ascertaining the truth. I write this at Mr. Doane's suggestion, Yours respectfully,

JOHN V. FARWELL.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

The housekeeper giveth a cheerful nop,
And we hear the musical flipityflop
Of the moisty, misty, maddening mop.

And lo! the maddening horrors rush
Athwart our souls at the soapy gush
Of the slippery, slimy scrubbing-brush.

From early morn till evening gloom
We hear the scratching in hall and room
Of the boisterous, busily-bobbing broom.

And now there cometh a wosome wail—
That augurs a generally gusty gale—
From a man with his leg in the scrubbing-pail.
—*Appletons' Journal.*

THE SLEEPING-CAR WAS FULL.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

He got on the train at Colfax, and, walking into the sleeping-car, pulled out $2, and demanded of the African the lower berth.

"All full, sah."

"Lower berths all taken? Well, I'm devilish sleepy; I'll take an upper berth; but it's a pretty note that a man can't get a lower berth on this road. Here, chuck that sack into some safe place, and be careful and not smash the bottle in the top. Take this money, quick, and get the bed ready."

"De lower berths is all full, sah, and so is de upper. Eberyting was 'gaged, sah, before we left Sacramento. Ye se—"

"The h—— you say!"

When the man finished blowing off his steam he bounced out into the other car, slammed down his valise, and woke up another man who was snoozing in his seat, to tell him that the sleeper was full. The other man informed him that he knew all about that four hours before.

The disappointed passenger then put his carpet-sack under a seat, and composed himself to slumber by running his knees as high up on the back of the next seat as possible, while he slid down on his own seat as low as he could, until the back of his head rested on the top of a brass screw which was used in the upholstery. In this position his body assumed the form of a letter N turned upside down. At first he imagined he could rest forever in this comfortable position, and dropped off to sleep.

The conductor came along soon and woke him up for his ticket. He was under considerable obligations to the conductor for waking him up, as he did, for he found that his joints were getting stiff, and another fifteen minutes of it would have crippled him for life.

He next put his sack at the end of the seat and used it for the end of a pillow. When he laid down his head on the carpet-sack his cheek became smeared with a fresh quid of juicy tobacco which the sack had picked up from the floor. He then remarked "—— —— —— ——!" a few times, removed the tobacco, and coiled himself up for a nap.

He was in good position, and his feet stuck through the end of the seat and hung into the aisle. Presently a man got up to get a drink, and he had to move the obstruction by pulling them through the ornamental work and holding them in the air until the man got his drink and went back. By the time seventeen other passengers had drank, he concluded his position might be improved, and asked a brakeman to turn two seats facing each other. The brakeman said he couldn't. He had the same luck with a baggage-master and a newsboy. He then tried to pick the lock with his knife, and broke four blades out of six in eleven minutes.

At length the conductor came along and fixed the seat. He then endeavored to sleep by putting his heels in one seat and his head in another. The seat got the best of the bout in ten minutes. He then placed his carpet-sack between the seat, and sat down on it, with his legs on the top of the seat ahead, and his head laid back on the seat behind. The seats won this round in twelve seconds. He then took the cushions and stretched them on the frames of the seats parallel with the cars.

When he coiled himself up in this position he thought it was a veritable "Dream of the Alhambra," and in three minutes he was asleep, and in four he thought he had just been elected to Congress from his State by an overwhelming majority. Then he dreamed he was lost on an ice-berg in the Polar seas, and woke up to find that a man who had got off at Verdi had left the door open, and the cold air of the mountains was pouring in on him. He tried to warm up with a drink, but found his bottle smashed, at which he remarked as formerly: "——," and walked up and down the car, repeating it every ten minutes until he reached Reno. Next time he travels in the night he says he will engage a sleeper a month ahead.

A ROMANCE OF DESPAIR.

Puck.

The scene was Niagara. She stood gazing at the angry waters, as they dashed over the falls. She had come all the way from Omaha, and this was the cause of it.

Her husband, in a fit of anger, had declared that she wasn't half as smart as his wife in Germany.

"A wife in the fatherland! Snakes, frizzes, and scorpions!" she cried, as she fell against the side of the house.

Upon recovering, she immediately contemplated suicide. She thought of pistol, rope, carving-knife, arsenic, etc., but they were all too common.

She would end her life upon a grand scale. She would do it up in a romantic style, furnishing food for the brain of the writer of a yellow-backed gem of literature.

She boarded the first train for Niagara, and there she stood, looking sorrowfully at the foaming billows. She took down her back-hair, threw away her teeth, upper and under set, and was getting the proper expression of countenance preparatory to making the fatal plunge, when a hackman tapped her upon the shoulder and demanded his pay for carrying her over the Suspension Bridge.

Picking up her teeth, and putting them back into her mouth, she impatiently asked his price.

"Ten dollars, madam," replied the Jehu, with a demoniac grin.

"Ten dollars! You agreed to carry me over for 50 cents, you scoundrel. Hearken ye! I was about to end my miserable life, but you have raised my spunk; I will live to show you, and all others of the male persuasion, that it is useless to try to take advantage of a weak woman!"

And she at once struck out for Buffalo to interview the authorities in regard to carriage-fees, etc.

THE "LIE DOLLA."

Scribner for May.

An American photographer at Shanghai employed for some time as assistant a Cantonese named Sing Kwa, who concluded that he was master of the tricks of the trade, and accordingly started business on his own account. He had been instructed to use Mexican dollars in preparing a nitrate of silver, but, to his great astonishment, his attempts were unsatisfactory in every instance. Returning to his employer, he related his experience.

"Hi yah! Befo'e time mi helpee you that pidgin, any time hab got numba one ploppa that dolla chemical pidgin. Jus' now no can! Plenty time mi do allah same you show mi. Jus' now that medicine b'long largee diffelent. Mi no can sabee how fashion. Mi losum plenty chancee. Mi that dolla hab spilum. Jus' now mi largee chin-chin you pay mi sabee how fashion. No can do." (Formerly, when I helped you in preparing the chemicals, all was right. Now all is wrong. Repeatedly I have done just as you have shown me, and the mixture is very different. I do not know why. I have been at great expense. My dollars are all consumed. Now, I entreat you, to explain to me what is wrong.)

His late employer, feeling sure that he must have made some blunder, directed Sing Kwa to try the experiment in his presence, in order that he might detect the mistake; but what was his surprise to find the result something very strongly resembling nitrate of copper, instead of nitrate of silver. Sing Kwa was told that he must have been cheated by some one who had given him bad dollars, which he had used in preparing his chemicals. The prompt reply was:

"What thing! You thinkee mi b'long foolo! Thinkee mi no sabee that b'long lie dolla? S'pose mi take number one dolla, had got too muchee largee spensee,—no got plenty plofit. How mi can do so fashion pidgin?"

(What! do you think I am a fool? Do you think I do not know that is a bad dollar? Suppose I use good dollars, the expense is much too large; the profit is much too small. How can I do business after that fashion?)

GOT WHAT HE CALLED FOR.

Boston Transcript.

Len Smith's tavern at Waltham used to be, in days gone by, a favorite stopping-place for the farmers who from further up the road were accustomed to bring their truck to Boston for a market. Some of the knowing ones who were a "little near" would manage to get around just about the time breakfast or dinner was nearly over, and, calling for a "cold bite," would be seated at the table, and for half the price of a dinner would get as "square" a meal as those who came early and paid full price. One old chap who had got his dinners in this manner for several months, and who was never known to spend an unnecessary cent in the house, was marked by the jolly landlord for a victim. On a certain day in winter, when he was known to be coming, a boiled dinner was prepared and set out the night before to cool. Punctually the next day "Barkis" put in an appearance and called for a "cold bite." A goodly plate full of frozen beef, potatoes, etc., was set before him. The first dab at a potato with his fork sent that article flying across the table, and a turnip shied from under his knife quite as rapidly. Feeling that he had been caught, he worried through, thoughtfully and silently. Having finished his meal, he walked up to the bar (behind which was the smiling landlord) to settle, and thus unbosomed himself: "Look a' here, Len, I've been stopping at your tavern to fodder for the last three months, and I'll be hanged if to-day ain't the first time I've ever got what I called for."

NEW USE FOR LIGHTHOUSES.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The Committee on Gaslighting held a meeting Saturday afternoon. George Magg submitted a proposition for lighting the city which has the novelty of originality at least. He proposes to erect three lighthouses,—one to be placed on Nunnery Hill, one on Coal Hill, and one on Herron Hill,—from which shall be emitted "such a flood of light that, anywhere in Pittsburg or Allegheny, a pin could be seen if lying on the pavement in the darkest night." The lights will be so located that a perfect crossing of the beams will be effected, and every light will neutralize the shadows of the other. The lanterns are to be of such an elevation that they overlook the surrounding hills. Each of them will be provided with four lights, and four concave reflectors from six to eight feet wide and from ten to twelve feet high. The reflectors are to be made of copper, heavily plated with silver, the latter to be polished to the highest degree. In speaking of the feasibility of this plan, he mentions Germany, Austria, and France as using white lights to the exclusion of gas. If acceptable Mr. Magg will raise a company of capitalists, who will build and equip lighthouses, guarantee keepers' salaries, and run the concern for seventeen years without cost to the city. What is required of the city amounts to this: All the lamp-posts are to be handed over for the use of the Company, to be fitted up as advertising mediums by means of revolving caskets, and the income to be derived therefrom to go into the pockets of speculators. At the termination of the seventeen years the city, on payment of original costs, takes over the whole apparatus. The author admits that each lamp will bring in $500 per year, which will give a total income of $1,150,000 for the same period. If the cities are averse to accepting that proposition, Mr. Magg goes further, and states that he will, for a consideration of $60,000, superintend the erection of his inventions, and hand them over finally. He considers the above sum a "mere drop in a bucket—considering the immense income receivable in seventeen years." The communication was referred to a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Keller, Kerr, and Littell, to examine and report upon it.

AN IOWA PAPER ON SLANDERERS.

Ottumwa (Ia.) Onward.

Whisky under ordinary circumstances can, and does, do a great deal of mischief. But, when you desire to see the Devil do his best work at torturing poor humanity, just call and see him when he has turned a lot of long and limber tongues loose in a community. There is a class of creatures,—hes and shes,—things that are neither men nor women,—they are hyenas in human form, and they gorge themselves to the full on the foul and feted falsehoods that continually ooze from the slimy and stinking sewers, of each other's mouths. Their daily food is falsehood and filth; and, the more nauseating and nasty, the more nourishing and nutritious to these gloating ghouls. Their daintiest dish is served up in its most savory manner when two or three of them meet to bandy bawdy lies about some good and virtuous girl or woman. These he-harlots of hades are always happiest when spreading the spawn of their lecherous lies over the sainted name of wife or mother, for by so doing the devilish ichor dripping from their ulcerous lips will eat through and poison the whole family. The she-scorpions are the samples which Satan's drummers have located in each village, to show to mankind the meanest thing on earth or in hell,—a tell-tale termagant. Shut your ears and doors against them. Let these filthy fiends feel that you loathe them as you do the sow that is fresh from her wallow. If the long-eared and long-tongued hound comes into your presence, bid him begone and return to his vomit. Kick these skunks of society from your path. Make them feel that they are no more welcome to your homes or in your presence than is the bedbug or the polecat. Show these vermin that there is no place for them in decent society, any more than there is for the buzzard, or the bawd, or the house-infested bat. Sooner would we welcome to our humble home a slimy snake than one of these babbling, tattling, scandal-serving cess-pools that befoul society.

QUIPS.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Veil of Tears—Crape.

A Dead Set—The Coroner's Jury.

A put-up job—Hoisting your umbrella.

Mines his business—Senator Jones, of Nevada.

Railroad depose—Turning out the Superintendent.

The scales of justice are for the weigh of the transgressor.

A good school-book, like a dress-shirt bosom, should be well studded.

The American rifle team can tell you what's in an aim, if Shakspeare cannot.

A transaction that soots everybody—Taking down the parlor stove for the season.

A correspondent wants to know what *kilt* skirts ought to be made of. *Corse* material, we should say.

A freight car was recently broken open on the Boston & Albany Road and a case of soap taken. Probably a case of car-steal soap.

"Exercise your patience for a while and you will get practice," said the old physician to the young doctor who had recently "put out his shingle." "Yes, but I don't have any patients to exercise," was the reply.

THE COAL BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., May 8.—I have read in your paper of the 7th inst. a statement as to wages paid for mining coal at Belleville, Ill.

By that it appears that the wages there paid are only one cent to one and a half cents per bushel, out of which they must find their own tools, oil, powder for blasting, etc., and also submit to be cheated in the quantity mined being estimated 10 to 20 per cent less than it really is. The writer once owned a coal-mine (before the War), and remembers well that, when wages for ordinary hard labor, such as digging, warehouse work, etc., was $1 per day, we paid usually *four* cents per bushel for mining coal, and that in a good dry mine, with a good clear four and a half foot vein, and that was about the usual price throughout the State.

Truly the rapacity of these mine-owners is astonishing, and that they are fearfully abusing the law of "demand and supply," "hire as cheap as you can," etc., would appear on the surface to be plain enough, and, should trouble arise, at least a part of the censure should rest upon them.

But there are other things also to be considered in connection with the vast oversupply of this valuable skilled labor for mining coal, which must undoubtedly exist, or these impositions would not be possible.

I propose to offer some practical facts, which may help to lead us out of the maze of theories—empty and almost useless theories—upon which the heart and intellect of the country, as well as its muscle, is literally starving.

Great Britain, it is estimated, mines about 120,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and we about 20,000,000 per annum, and wages for mining are better there than here. Why is this? Largely because her State policies are directed to opening up markets for her products throughout the globe, and our wretched politics seem to be directed so as to assist their industries and strangle and destroy ours.

I recently sent you an essay in which were advocated plain measures,—physical measures,—old and well approved, and such as even Russia availed herself of a long time ago, in order to gain a better command over her physical and material resources, and add to the welfare, prosperity, and wealth of her people, and promote her national power, stability, and advancement.

Recently we have heard a great deal said of the prosperity of France, and of her rapid recovery from the crushing disaster of the Franco-Prussian war, and the injuries inflicted on her by the Communists (and also, be it remembered, by Imperialism).

But not one syllable has been said of the Suez Canal, and the aid it has afforded in the general economy of all her industries, commerce, finance, transportation, etc.

Is it necessary to prove its transcendant yet genial and gentle influences for good, in enabling her to trade with several hundred millions of people on better terms for them and for her than would otherwise be possible? Can it be doubted for a moment that this has been an element of considerable importance to her, and not only to her, but to the transatlantic world, and also that it has placed us at a corresponding disadvantage?

Can any one doubt for a moment that a canal through from the Caribbean Sea into the Pacific would benefit all North and South America, and enable us to trade with six or eight hundred millions of people on better terms than is now possible?

The work was discussed more in 1850 than now, simply because transatlantic influences were not so strong in our politics, finances, and general affairs then; and also because the spirit of healthy enterprise had not been undermined by bond-selling, and hypothecating every conceivable resource we had or ever could have, in foreign countries.

Since the discovery of gold in California seven-eighths of all the railroads in the world have been built. And, astonishing and incredibly extravagant as it may seem, almost half of them have been built within our borders, and thus have transferred our specie to Europe, loaded upon us incredible debt, and introduced among us various subtle and deadly—but not altogether unknown—elements of political and financial mischief, almost beyond the power of the mind to grasp.

The cut from the Caribbean Sea into the Pacific is entirely practicable by either of three routes, and at a cost of perhaps 2 per cent the cost of our railways.

Economy is, of course, a most excellent thing; but is it wrong when the ship is built to forego the expense of a compass and quadrant? But why name such a work when the canal begun in Illinois in 1823 to unite the greatest system of rivers with the greatest system of lakes on earth has never been enlarged, and the wrecks and snags obstructing the rivers are not removed?

But let it not be thought that the influences leagued to wreck the great ship of America's industries and welfare are unknown. Not only are they known, but they will be known better and better, though a mountain of demagogism, hypocrisy, and treachery be heaped upon them.

W. T. S.

CONNELLY'S BROTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 14.—An article appeared in the issue of the 14th inst. relating the extraordinary way in which I was robbed and inveigled, but it is wrong; it is no boarding-house, and three tenants of the same house had been robbed like me. The parties I stop with are respectable people.

CORNELIUS CONNELLY.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN, N. Y., real estate, the first-class No. 685 West Washington-st., between Robey and Hoyne; 2-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements and in first-class order. Inquire of F. SCHUMANN, Briggs House, Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8.

FOR SALE—$13,000—$3,000 DOWN; FINE BRICK residence; has every modern improvement; and lot 58x146 (corner) on Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st., east and north fronts. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$90 PER FOOT, LOT 52X150, ON northeast corner Halsted and Mather-sts., one block south of Harrison; would be first-class place for a livery stable, stores, or a hall; it is cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 100X100 feet on Sedgwick-st., with three houses, one block from Division. Brings at present $1,300 a year. F 3, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$200 PER ACRE, 35 ACRES 50 FEET from depot, just one mile from South Park; this is high and dry land, is very handsome for residence purposes, and has been held at $2,000 per acre; some one should take such bargains; they are not found every day. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$75 PER ACRE—195 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 38, 13, just 6 miles southwest of Union Stock-Yards; this land is high and dry, and will make one of the finest farms in Cook County, only 12 miles from Court-House in Chicago; it is clear and title perfect; I am going to sell; come and make me an offer at once; it is going to be sold. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE State, 580 acres, 50 miles west of Chicago; $25 per acre; small payment down. Address N 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SITE FOR A FLOURING, paper, or pulp mill, or for any kind of manufacture, on the best perpetual water-power in Wisconsin; can ship direct by rail and canal. Apply to C, Box 98, Menasha, Wis.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES, 18 MILES from city, ¼ mile from depot. MARKS & BUTTER, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, stone steps and all modern improvements, on Fulton-st., one block from depot, $16 per month. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSES, 9 ROOMS each, water, gas, bath, marble mantels, marble-top wash-stands, speaking-tubes, etc.; half block from street-cars, near Robey and Harrison-sts. R. KENNEDY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY CONVENIENT brick cottage, one story and basement, 7 rooms beside bath-room, store-room, pantries, closets, etc.; hot and cold water, stationary marble-top wash-stands, marble mantles, and everything complete; location on Indiana-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; will rent it reasonable to a responsible and prompt-paying tenant. Address XXX, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, 7 rooms, six blocks south of Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., $20 per month to a small family. Apply at 56 North State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AT LOMBARD, NEAR DEPOT, nine acres, with small house, apple and cherry orchard. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AT 284 MICHIGAN-AV., A WELL-furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANT ROOMS IN THE central part of the city, furnished or unfurnished. 282 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES of 4 rooms each. State-st., north of Harrison; $11 to $13. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board; also, barn to rent. 562 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM CONVENIENT for two or three gentlemen; also a nice small room. 12 Eldridge-court.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, four rooms, for light housekeeping, or furnished house, eight rooms; Clark-st., just north of Division. N 32, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, in pleasant private residence on West Side. Call at or address 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED, OR UNfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 83 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ON WEST SIDE, CORNER store, for grocery or drug store. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE CORNER STORES ON West Madison, Randolph, Lake, and Indiana-sts.; fine locations for drug, grocery, furniture, or restaurant. E. W. WESTFALL, 210 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF STORE 155 WABASH-AV., near Field & Leiter's; fine location for business among the best classes. Apply to EDGAR SANDERS, 155 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON DOUGLAS AND Cottage Grove-avs., near Douglas monument; an old-established saloon; cheap. By P. BROWN, 655 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND RESIDENCE ATtached, 353 State-st., $50; for store alone, $40. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

Offices.

TO RENT—THE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED, AND centrally located offices recently occupied by Tappan, McKillop & Co., cor. State and Randolph-sts.; best location in the city. Inquire of WM. L. PIERCE & Co., 143 LaSalle-st., or WM. BAKER, 70 State-st., Room 5.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—DOCK CORNER BEACH AND POLK-sts., 200x530, with brick office, barn, sheds, rail-road-tracks, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BARN ON EIGHTEENTH-ST., EAST of Wabash-av. The best location in the city for a private livery. Apply at 126 East Washington-st., Room 32, between 1 and 4 o'clock to-day.

TO RENT—LARGE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, corner Clinton and DeKoven-sts., suitable for fine carpenter shop or furniture. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED BED-room on North Side by married lady, in private family; state terms. Address N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, a cottage or flat of 5 or 6 rooms, on the West Side in a good neighborhood, and in good order; rent not over $15 per month; near street cars. N 16, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. O. R. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $2,500 FOR SALE ON improved city property bearing 9 per cent interest, running two years and a half. No agents. Address A L S, 83 East Randolph-st.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 AND SERVICES to invest in some paying business; must state the nature of the business. Address H 60, Tribune office.

LOANS ON FURITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. C.B.WILSON, Room 3, 116&118 Randolph.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—FIDELITY BANK books. F. H. WATRISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

$800 WANTED ON IMPROVED CITY—WILL pay 9 per cent. No commissions. Address N 21, Tribune office.

$1,300 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY real estate for one or more years. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

MUSICAL.

A BEAUTIFUL TONE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, all the late improvements, richly carved legs and lyre, only $150; 5 years' guarantee.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

A RICH AND ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, been used only a few months, and equal to new, 7⅓ octaves, all latest improvements, at a great bargain, only $190, warranted.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PARLOR ORGANS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
PARLOR ORGANS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
A BEAUTIFUL ORGAN $50.
A FINE TONE ORGAN $65.
A SPLENDID ORGAN $75.
5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

SPLENDID UPRIGHT PIANOS
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHILD (GIRL) 4 YEARS OLD, FROM 594 Hubbard-st.; was dressed in a blue dress. M. RUBENSTEIN.

LOST—A PURSE. THE LADY WHO PICKED IT up on leaving a Cottage Grove-av. car will confer a favor by leaving it at No. 6 Ellis Park.

LOST—2 BAY HORSES, BLACK MANE AND TAIL; 1 mare pony, 2 hind feet white, star in the forehead. Return to corner of South Clark and Thirty-third-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIGGEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-goods in large or small lots at 716 West Lake-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Address N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS old, strong, fair penman; must have some knowledge of packing and shipping goods. Apply at 261 West Madison-st.; A 1 reference required; 8 a.m. BISHOP.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO into the country; Scandinavian preferred; must have good references. Apply at CHAS. WENDELL & CO., 170 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS. COME TO WORK. The Tailor and Cutter John. Throop and Madison-sts.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MOLDERS. APPLY AT Chicago Foundry Company, corner Redfield and Stein-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT TAILORS AND two for pants and vests, to go to the country. Inquire at 164 West Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS die-maker; permanent situation and best wages to the right man. Give reference and state experience. Address, for three days, N 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS RULER and finisher for our bindery; steady employment and fair wages. Address DYGERT, BUFF & RICE, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE MEAT COOK, immediately, at Atherton House, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER; ONE ACcustomed to jobbing. J. H. McCARTNEY, 164 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS FOR SHOP WORK. Apply to ALEX WHITE, 884 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK AT A BAND-SAW; only an experienced man need apply. 320 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer. 715 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD BARBER AT 273 SOUTH Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPER AT 44 Eldridge court.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE extension of Kansas City Branch of C. & A. R. R., free fare; 25 tie-choppers, 8 saw-mill hands, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—400 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Minnesota and Missouri; highest wages paid; 100 on repairs; 25 for city; 25 tie-choppers. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS. HISTORY OF THE Turko-Russian War. A grand opportunity for general and canvassing agents for the new work entitled, "History of the Dominion of Canada, England, and United States from 1500 to 1878, with a full account of the Turko-Russian War and the complications between England and Russia, with Biographical Notes of the Present Leading Statesmen and Military Men of all Nations." It has been pronounced "a grand historical tripartite prodigy." 150 beautiful illustrations, 700 pages octavo, only $4. Terms, sample pages, testimonials, and circulars sent free to any address. Apply to TUTTLE & COMPANY, 192 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ONE THAT HAS been in the merchant-tailoring business. Address N 15, Tribune office, and state salary expected.

WANTED—AT THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 50 North Wells-st., a man or boy to do chores; will get board and room.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST, ACTIVE, EXPErienced young lad of 18 to 20 years of age for office work. Address, in own handwriting, with references and salary desired, N 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT come and see me and I will show you how to make $10 a day; every business man must and will buy it. JUDSON, Room 6 Tribune Building.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR CITY TO CANVASS trade with saloons, restaurants, etc. Address N 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARKEEPER, WITH the best of reference. BUCKMINSTER'S restaurant, 168 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework in a small family; also one that can sew. 185 East Ohio-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work; one who understands her business. 431 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL WITH REFERence for general housework in small family. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 778 West Monroe-st. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework; one accustomed to boarding-house work preferred. 1695 South Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD HAND FOR VESTS AND BOYS' clothing; come to work. The Tailor and Cutter John, Throop and Madison-sts.

WANTED—GIRLS HAVING THEIR OWN SEWing-machines will find steady work at the Boston Shirt Factory, 363 East Division-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER AT MRS. STUMER'S, 727 South Halsted-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS of age. Call after 9 in the morning at 23 St. John's Place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, ABOUR 16 years old. Miss BARTON'S Office, 121 Twenty-second-st., 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby and do general housework. 570 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE. APPLY, WITH references, at 195 Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO TABLE GIRLS; CAN get steady employment on ladies' fine sewed shoes. UNION SHOE COMPANY, 192 and 194 Lake-st.; call Wednesday and Thursday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed parlor and bed-room fronting the lake, as well as good rooms for gentlemen and couples, with good table, at low rates; references required.

428 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—BOARD AND lodging for two in small private family; gentlemen preferred; terms exceedingly moderate.

651 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, HANDSOMELY-furnished room on first floor, with board, for two, in private family; also single room for gentleman.

670 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and other elegant rooms, at reasonable prices.

842 PRAIRIE-AV.—AN EAST-FRONT ALCOVE, with fine view of lake, lately calcimined, all conveniences, with first-class board; also other rooms; terms reasonable.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished front room, with board, for two; also single room, with board.

35 ASHLAND-AV.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ALcove room, nicely furnished, with board.

383 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—UNfurnished, with board, one suite rooms and two single rooms.

North Side.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM en suite or single for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH ROOM, SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

314 ERIE-ST.—TO RENT—TWO FRONT PARlors, first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also pleasant front rooms; private family; references.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50 per week; without board, $2 and $2.50; day board, $3.50; lodging, 50c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., 4 blocks south of the Palmer House; board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6, $7, and $8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms with board, $5 to $7 per week; transient rates, $1.50 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, [illegible].

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; $4.50 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—All newly-furnished rooms, with board; day-board, $4 per week.

Miscellaneous.

WILL BOARD AND TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of a child—girl preferred—under 6 years of age. Nice home; no children. Address K 91, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS MEN WITH FROM $200 TO $1,000 TO take exclusive control of a business which will pay the investment monthly. Call to-day at Room 1 Sands House, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR A LIVE MAN who can command from $10,000 to $20,000, or a party of two or three, to handle a specialty that has an established reputation, and for which there is a large demand. Address GEO. S. STRONG, care of Fairbank, Morse & Co.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, LOT, AND tailor-shop in Chilton, Wis.; a good established business; twenty suits now ordered ahead which the purchaser can get the benefit of; six tailors kept constantly employed; the only reason for selling is poor health; $300 to $500 down, the balance on easy terms. For further particulars apply to BROWN, MARSHALL & CO., 196 and 198 Monroe-st.; or HENRY TREVER, Chilton, Wis.

FOR SALE—FANCY BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, good stand, no opposition, in good running order, for cash. Address N 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WITH $200 capital as partner in a manufacturing business, which will bear investigating. Address N 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 TO invest in an established manufacturing business for purpose of extending same; will give security for investment; profits large and trade cash. Address N 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURING FIRM WANT a business-man with $500 to $3,000 to take partnership interest and manage branch in neighboring city. Fair salary and share of profits. N 27, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TEAS—THE CHOICEST IN the world—Importers' staple article—pleases everybody—Trade prices—Largest Company in America—constantly increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y. P.-O. Box 1287.

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Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, EXperienced bookkeeper; three years' experience in Chicago; best of references. Address F 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND reliable young man, good accountant and penman, and understands bookkeeping, at anything respectable; is a good driver; salary no object; must have work; satisfactory references given. N 18, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man in a private family; is sober and honest; careful driver. Address A. DALTON, No. 876 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young American man; can furnish best of city reference. Please address N 28, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good taste and moral character, to work in a private family; willing to make himself useful; best of reference. N 50 Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAID BY A respectable English widow; good references. Apply at 335 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber work or laundress; stranger in the city; good reliable girl. Apply at 61 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for second work; good city reference. Call at 315 Division-st., up-stairs, third door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Call for two days at 90 West Jackson-st. No postal-cards wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH-AMERICAN girl to do second work; good reference. Address N 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at 341 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; a steady girl; want a steady place. Call to-day at No. 521 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUAUION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 52 Harmon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 636 West Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as first-class cook in a private family. Please call at 529 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in private family. Please call at 7 Fifteenth-st. Best city reference.

SITUATION WANTND—TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family; will care for children. Call at No. 228 Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family, or to do second work. Please address N 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook or general housework, good reference. Apply at 624 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook; hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; city or country. 143 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN A PRIVATE family or do general housework; references given. Call at 73 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in small private family; good references. Apply for two days at 1480 Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent, experienced German to take charge of children or do sewing; first-class references; speaks German. 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family; best city references. Call at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO sewing and take care of a baby. Best reference. Call at 418 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family; city references; no postal cards. 220 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress in a private family; best city references. 220 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work; South Side preferred. Apply at 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework; is the nicest of cooks; lately from the East. 285 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework; good reference. 169 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Address N 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Call at 127 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family. Call at 347 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SUPERIOR GIRL to do general housework; capable and willing, with reference. 145 Twentieth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to work in families by the day, or would engage permanently as general seamstress. Apply at 258 Calumet-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young lady of pleasant, agreeable disposition, as children's nurse and to do light work for her board. N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A healthy young woman. Call at or address, for 3 days, 260 Calumet-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do laundry or second work in private family or boarding-house; thoroughly competent. N 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; would do laundry or chamber work; city or country. Address N 17, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, a respectable position as housekeeper. Reliable reference given and required. Call on or address Mrs. P, 169 South Green-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH good references to do office or store cleaning. Address N 38, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—2 BLACK HORSES, 6 AND 7 YEARS old, sound, one can trot in 2:45, and the other in 3:00. Carriages, phaetons, top and open buggies, top delivery wagons, and express wagons; in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness, double and single. The largest assortment in Chicago will be sold at a great sacrifice. Horses to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay storage. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HORSES, NUMbering 70 head, will be sold at auction Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at BUSHNELL & CO.'S, 193 and 198 East Washington-st. Horses, buggies, harness, etc., on sale at all times at the lowest prices.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX, END-SPRING, TOP buggy; been used but four or five months, and made by one of the best makers; and a bay horse 6 years of age; he is kind and gentle in every respect, warranted sound, and can trot in three minutes; he is very handsome; and also one good thick-set brown horse, fit for a grocer, butcher, baker, or milkman; to be sold together or separate, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at barn rear of 422 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RIG; HORSE YOUNG and sound, good stepper, top buggy, harness, robes, etc., cheap for cash, or will trade for Texas land certificate. Address K 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, SOUND DRAFT HORSE; also a one-horse truck, nearly new, with side boards, suitable for hauling grain in bulk, at J. SNOWELL & BRO., 617 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO EXCEPTIONABLE FINE SADdle horses, well broken, and very stylish. 602 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TOP AND open delivery and grocery wagons; part cash and monthly payments. Best and cheapest wagons in town. Repairing and painting. All work warranted. C. J. HULL, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

ONE PAIR BAY HIGH-BRED HORSES, 16 HANDS, 1 do bay roans do, 1 pair blacks, white points, 15½; 1 bay couple, 16½; 5 saddle horses, at corner Thirteenth and Wabash-av. L. P. HUBBELL, Columbia, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK HORSE OR COMplete rig in exchange for new furniture. Union Furniture Company, 503 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD HORSE, SINgle driver; cheap for cash. Apply to M. J. HARNEY, 125 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

H. MENOWN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WARDwell Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., invites sewing-machine men and all interested in sewing-machine improvements, to call at the Commercial Hotel, Room 109, and examine the merits of the new Wardwell two spool lock-stitch sewing-machine, that sews direct from two 200 yards of ordinary store spools of thread and makes the lock-stitch; has a self-adjusting needle which can be placed in the dark. The machine sets on a revolving disc, which enables the operator to place the machine in any position desired. An invalid can sit on one side and guide her sewing, while a second person can sit on the opposite side and tread the machine. It is the most simply and durably constructed machine ever invented; it has only forty-four pieces. The machine will be on exhibition only for a few days, with a view of receiving orders from the trade or establishing a permanent agency in this place. I cordially invite all, both ladies and gentlemen, not fail to call and see this most wonderful and new departure from all other sewing-machines ever invented.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
PARLOR SUITS OF LATEST DESIGNS,
ONLY $30, $40, $50, $75.
CHAMBER SUITS, NEWEST STYLES,
ONLY $30, $40, $50, $80, AND $100.
EASY CHAIRS AND FANCY CHAIRS,
LOUNGES, TABLES, HALL TREES,
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Bargains in everything in the line.
MARTIN'S. MARTIN'S.
THE POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE,
154 STATE-ST.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., have a complete stock of housefurnishing goods. Low prices and terms made easy.

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PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUFACturing business; no risk and a handsome income guaranteed; capital required $1,200, and references. Address N 34, Tribune office, with place of interview.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY WHO will risk a few hundred dollars in manufacturing an article in great demand under a new patent. Address N 29, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH OR STOCK OF MERchandise 360 acres and 160 acres of well improved land, flowing artesian well, and 3½ miles from cheese factory and railroad station, in Iroquois County; will pay small amount of cash. Address E. W. HURLBUT, Watseka, Ill.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED, SMALL SIZE; must be a bargain. Address, with particulars, N 24, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "After Dark." Afternoon and evening.

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Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Harrigan and Hart's Grand Combination. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Mitchell's Specialty and Ballet Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Asylum, 72 Monroe-st. Special conclave on this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visitors welcome. By order of the Commander.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99⅞.

The successful opening of Cincinnati's great musical festival is chronicled in the dispatches this morning. For the present Chicago can only admire and congratulate, trusting to time to enable her to do something equally noteworthy on her own account.

The cotton strike at Blackburn, Eng., has culminated in a serious riot, in which the property of the mill-owners has suffered considerable damage, the residence of one proprietor being burned to the ground. It was found necessary to call out troops to quell the disturbance.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to be thoroughly persuaded that the reports of projected Fenian incursions have a foundation in fact. In consequence unusual activity prevails in military circles, and from the preparations making for their reception, the unwelcome visitors are likely to find a different state of things from that which existed in the affair of 1866.

Predictions relative to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, which assembles at Harrisburg to-day, point very positively to the complete success of what is known as "the CAMERON slate," both as to candidates and platform. It is a peculiarity of Republican politics in Pennsylvania that predictions of this kind can be made with impunity, and that they generally prove true. The gallant canvass made by the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW for the nomination for Governor is thought to have been ineffectual as against "the CAMERON slate," although the second place on the ticket may be tendered as a consolation to the friends of Gov. GROW. As for the platform, it will ignore the National Administration and devote its space chiefly to denouncing any attempt to reduce the measure of "protection" which Pennsylvania enjoys under the existing Tariff law.

A year or more ago we published a letter from the Hon. A. C. WALES, of Massillon, O., describing his method of cutting, handling, and curing corn-fodder, grown as a substitute for hay or clover, for feeding horses, cattle, and sheep. By request he has written another letter for THE TRIBUNE on the same subject, giving the result of further experience, which we print elsewhere. Last year he sowed and harvested sixty acres of corn, and obtained over three hundred tons of excellent and nutritive fodder, on which he carried through the winter, from November until April, 20 head of horses, 50 head of cattle, and 2,000 sheep, and kept them in fine condition. The climate where Mr. WALES lives requires about as much hand-feeding for stock as in Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, or Iowa. Last summer was a dry one in Northern Ohio, else his yield of corn-fodder would have been considerably larger per acre. Mr. WALES regards six tons as a fair average yield in seasons of moderate moisture. From what his experience demonstrates, it may be set down as certain that five to seven tons of splendid corn-fodder can be produced per acre in all the Western States. This is something that farmers should know about, and lose no time in trying the experiment for themselves.

Yesterday's developments in connection with the dead-lock on the Electoral investigation denote a more elaborate conspiracy on the part of the Democrats than has been ascribed to them. It has been generally supposed that the project contemplated no attempt at disturbing the President's official tenure, but the contrary seems likely to prove true. In the Democratic caucus called yesterday immediately following the failure to obtain a quorum in the House a resolution was defeated which CASEY YOUNG, of Tennessee, offered for the purpose of assuring the country that no attempt would be made to unseat President HAYES. That an attempt at ultimate impeachment is a part of the programme is a warrantable inference from the proceedings of the caucus, although no action was taken directly bearing upon the question other than the tabling of CASEY YOUNG's resolution. Once the Democrats get their blood up and are in a position to put through any plan the caucus may decide on, there is no telling to what lengths they may go in the conspiracy. They are now so intensely resolved upon carrying forward the undertaking as to deliberately resolve in caucus assembled that no other business shall be transacted in the House until the POTTER resolutions are disposed of. The Republicans are ready and willing to break the dead-lock for any purpose save this, but the Democrats sullenly refuse to attend to the people's business, and will permit no legislation of any kind until absentees can be whipped in and the POTTER plan rushed through. The only hope of preventing the agitation and excitement attendant upon the wholesale attack on the President's title which the Democrats evidently intend is, that a few of their number may, when the pinch comes, refuse to abide by the action of the caucus, and join the Republicans in putting a stop to the dangerous revolutionary machinations of the TILDEN managers.

The Washington dispatches have stated that BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and FORT, of Illinois, were the only Republicans who voted with the Democrats in favor of POTTER's resolutions for an investigation. BUTLER's vote was expected, because it is generally believed that he has been associated with CONKLING in securing the cheap "confessions" which have afforded the pretext for investigation. His significant reference to "impeachment" during the course of debate revealed his hope and that of the Republican malcontents whom he represents. But there has been no reason to suspect Mr. FORT of any connection or sympathy with the CONKLING faction, and it is not likely that his vote is to be explained on that ground. It may be that he thought a Republican vote in favor of the Democratic resolution would secure equal fairness on the Democratic side in widening the investigation so as to include a review of the Oregon and Mississippi frauds; if so, he sadly overestimated the Democratic notion of fairness. It may be that he is of the opinion that any investigation will damage the Democrats more than the Republicans, which is not an irrational view of the case. At all events, he should state his reasons for his own sake, and to satisfy his friends.

That solid old Roman, Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, who never lets an opportunity slip to expose a steal or unearth a fraud, got in a stunning blow at the subsidies yesterday, which demoralized the army of lobbyists waiting with breathless suspense in the ante-rooms of the Senate to learn the fate of their pet project,—the proposed appropriation in aid of a steamship line between certain ports in the United States and Brazil. Mr. EDMUNDS, with the incisive language which he is apt to use in discussing such schemes, exposed the weakness of these subsidy jobs, and especially the one under consideration, which has been clearly demonstrated to be one of the most barefaced attempts ever made to filch a goodly sum from the National Treasury. The result was that the Senate by a decisive vote nipped the bold attempt in the bud, and sorrow now reigns where yesterday high hopes prevailed. Whether these subsidy men will, like Mr. PICKWICK, refuse to put up with being thus summarily put down is not a question of much doubt. Of course they will pick their flints and try again; but the natural inference to be drawn from the Senate's action yesterday would be that the swarm of grabbers will have a hard time to convince the Upper House of Congress that the success of their schemes is necessary to the national welfare.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.

The schemers and demagogues have so far prevailed as to secure the introduction into the House of Representatives of the project for an investigation into the Florida and Louisiana elections. This is equivalent to an announcement that the present Congress will concern itself about no further legislation, but enter upon a partisan tournament in which the prize is to be the majority of the next Congress, to be elected the coming fall. This is the main purpose of the proposed investigation, though it will serve at the same time to conceal the incompetence of the present Democratic majority, which dares not take the responsibility of disposing of legislation demanded by the public interests. The political balance in Congress is held by a frail tenure. The Democrats have no hope of carrying the strong Republican districts, and no fear of losing the strong Democratic districts. The struggle, therefore, is solely for the purpose of influencing the elections in a score or less of doubtful districts, and to this end it is deliberately proposed to arouse the most bitter partisan passion, to involve the Government in a needless expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, to postpone indefinitely the passage of laws that are sorely needed, and to disturb and alarm the business interests of the country. The good sense and conservative disposition of the people of this country are a warrant for the belief that the party responsible for so selfish and unpatriotic a scheme will suffer more than it will benefit from the results.

We dismiss the idea that the proposed investigation is designed to vitiate President HAYES' title to the Presidential chair, for two reasons: First, because such a purpose was distinctly disclaimed by Mr. POTTER in offering the resolutions; and, secondly, because the investigation cannot possibly have that result. President HAYES' title rests, not upon the frauds that may have been committed by either side, but upon a law of Congress, constitutionally vested with the authority of counting the votes and declaring the result. There is no lawful way of disturbing President HAYES in the possession of his office except by impeachment. There are several reasons for thinking that impeachment is not contemplated. It is not likely that the Southern members could have been constrained to acquiesce in the investigation without an assurance that HAYES should not be disturbed. The removal of HAYES by impeachment and conviction would place Vice-President WHEELER in the President's office, and the Southern people have too much reason to be satisfied with President HAYES and his treatment of the South to risk a change to another Republican from whom they can scarcely hope so much generosity. There is little doubt that the CONKLING and BUTLER crowd, who are really at the bottom of this scheme, have incited the investigation as a means to the displacement of HAYES, but there is just as little doubt that they will be disappointed in their treacherous design. If impeachment should be tried, it would be impossible to prove a guilty connivance on the part of HAYES with any frauds that may have been committed, and this would be necessary to his conviction; but there will be no attempt at impeachment, for the reason given.

There is nothing to be gained, then, but the manufacture of political capital for the Congressional campaign this next fall. And it is for this that the entire business of national legislation is to be suspended. It is for this that the public money is to be expended without stint. It is for this that a menace of revolution is to be held over the heads of the people,—terrifying capitalists, retarding the revival of business, impairing the national credit, disturbing the commercial relations between the different sections of the country, and, perhaps, restoring the damaging fluctuations of the currency. The Democrats are assuming a frightful responsibility in imposing these manifold and enduring injuries upon the country in order to seek a doubtful partisan advantage of a temporary character. If the robes of the Democracy were of virgin white, there might be some excuse for making a public exhibit of the political virtue which shudders at the very suggestion of fraud, and for endeavoring to make it odious by exposure. But the Democracy is the historical party of fraud in this country. As far back as 1844 the State of New York was carried for JAMES K. POLK by the notorious frauds committed under the auspices of the "Subterraneans." It was in the same campaign that the Democrats inaugurated the corruption of the ballot-box in Louisiana by the Plaquemine frauds which gave the State to POLK. The State of New York was again carried by fraud for SEYMOUR in 1868; and, had the issue of the election depended on the Electoral vote of that State, GRANT would have lost the Presidency on account of such frauds. These frauds were abundantly proved up in the LITTLEJOHN investigation. It was shown that the TWEED Judges issued naturalization papers to thousands of newly-arrived immigrants who were not entitled to them; that other thousands of fraudulent votes were cast under the names of dead men; that names of Republicans were used by repeaters to cast Democratic ballots, and the real voters were challenged when they presented themselves on the ground that they had already voted; and that Tammany held back ballot-boxes till it could be ascertained how many more fraudulent votes were necessary in order to make sure of carrying the State. It is the party responsible for these, and similar brazen and wholesale frauds throughout the country, that now seeks an advantage at the nation's cost by alleging frauds against their successful opponents.

The proposed investigation is to be entirely *ex-parte*. Though Mr. POTTER declared the purpose of his resolutions to achieve a full exposure of the frauds committed during the late Presidential election, he refused, and the solid Democratic majority refused, to admit Mr. HALE's amendment, which would widen the scope of the investigation so as to include the Democratic as well as the Republican frauds in Florida and Louisiana, and also add Mississippi and Oregon to the field of inquiry. The refusal to extend the investigation as demanded by the Republicans is tantamount to a confession that the inquiry will be partial and prejudicial. The Democratic managers must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the American people if they think that so bald a deception can pass for genuine search for truth. Even if the Republicans shall succeed in shaming or filibustering the Democratic majority into acquiescing in a general and comprehensive investigation, there will be little hope for a fair and impartial inquiry. The Democrats will have a majority of the Committee, composed of such men as POTTER, SPRINGER, TUCKER, HUNTON, etc., while the Republicans will have to content themselves with BUTLER, who is in full sympathy with the Democrats, and others whom the Democratic Speaker will select with special reference to their inability to battle against Democratic chicanery. Taken altogether, this Democratic effort to reopen the Presidential controversy for the avowed purpose of gaining a party advantage is the most treacherous and dangerous step the Democrats have taken since they sought to destroy the Union by secession and rebellion.

CLAIMS AGAINST ILLINOIS.

There is nothing more aggressive and nothing more perilous to public safety and even official integrity than a "claim" upon some public treasury. There are committees in Congress at this day to whom are referred claims for losses sustained during the Revolutionary War. One peculiarity of a claim is that it never dies. It lives forever and grows vigorously. There have been many claims against the General Government which were paid in full fifty or sixty years ago, which being revived have been paid again "in full," and are yet as unsatisfied as ever. So full of promise is the advocacy of swindling claims that many Senators, and ex-Congressmen, and Cabinet officers have abandoned public life and established themselves at Washington to prosecute claims; and the Court of Claims and the Claims Commissions are a greater danger to the country than is to be apprehended from all the enmity of foreign nations.

When the Constitution of Illinois was adopted, it removed from the Legislature the corrupting influences of special legislation; but the last Legislature, as if with the purpose of making things lively for the members and providing for legislation that would give future members something substantial to deal with, established what they called a "Commission of Claims" against the State of Illinois, to which every man who could imagine himself entitled to money from the State was invited to appeal for payment. The action of the Legislature on this wholesale jobbing operation was remarkable.

On the 27th of April, 1877, the bill was introduced by Mr. WILDERMAN in the House, and on the 7th of May was ordered to a third reading; on the 11th of May the bill was passed—yeas 118, nays 0. On the same day the bill was read the first time in the Senate; on the 14th it was referred; on the 17th it was reported with amendments, which were adopted. Senator HAINES moved to exclude the MCALLISTER & STEBBINS claim, which motion was rejected, and the bill was at once ordered to a third reading. On the 18th the bill passed—yeas 38, nays 1. On the same day the House concurred in the Senate amendments—yeas 94, nays 0. The Governor, a few days after, approved the bill, and it became a law. It will be seen that the members generally voted for the bill, either without knowing what it contained, or for the purpose of creating a tribunal that would lead to a grand system of plunder of the State, and to leave to posterity for all time to come claims that will grow with age and become insatiable in their demand.

The law provides that one Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the Circuit Courts to be designated by the Chief Justice shall constitute the Claims Commission. This Commission is to hold a session on the second Monday in August, 1878, and every two years thereafter. The Commission is to "hear and determine" all unadjusted claims of all persons against the State of Illinois according to the principles of equity and justice; and if they allow any claim shall make an award to the claimants, naming him and the amount due, which award is to be filed with the Auditor. The claims are to be filed in writing, and all the evidence is to be in writing, in the way of depositions. These papers are to be filed three months before the meeting of the Commission, and then the Attorney-General is to represent the State. He is to obtain and file within the three months whatever counter evidence he can procure. The Auditor is to report the awards to the next General Assembly. The rejection of a claim is to be conclusive against the parties unless the Commission otherwise directs, and "the jurisdiction conferred upon the Commission shall be and is hereby declared to be exclusive."

Under this law there had been filed up to the last day allowed, May 13, something like sixty claims, asking about $2,750,000, exclusive of interest. One-half of these claims grow out of the contracts for constructing the canal, and date back to 1836, 1837, and 1838. For forty years they have been waiting for a Legislature like that of 1877 to pass just such a law whereby they may get a quasi indorsement of their claims. All the contractors who have been building asylums, and hospitals, and colleges for the State during the last twenty years have their claims for extras, and the demand for damages from the owners of low lands along the Illinois River, because of the dams at Henry and Copperas Creek, will, when all received, be equal to a new internal-improvement debt greater than that of 1837. At the next meeting of the Commission, in August, 1880, the claims, in all probability, will reach six millions, and in due time will reach twenty millions of dollars, and the Lord only knows where they will stop.

The law went into force in July, 1877, and the claimants have had ten months in which to manufacture evidence, depositions, and papers, all taken *ex-parte*, and then with this mass of papers, covering sixty claims, extending back some of them forty years, the Attorney-General is limited to ninety days to make answer, examine the claims and evidence, find witnesses, and take counter depositions in all parts of the State. The law does not permit delays or extensions of time in behalf of the State, because it is provided that the Commission "shall continue their session until the business before them shall be disposed of."

We believe that the bill as originally introduced provided that the awards of the Commission should be paid from the Treasury, and that such was the bill as it first passed the House. In its present form, however, it does not so enact; the findings of the Commission when they make an award are to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, and that body will be "lobbied" to make an appropriation to pay these awards. There is no law compelling the Legislature to make these appropriations, nor will the award of the Commission carry any legal obligation upon the Legislature to vote the money; but the award is intended to furnish a cover or pretext for members under which they can vote an appropriation which they would not dare to do under any other circumstances.

This legislation was extremely ill-advised, as well as corrupt in its inception and purpose. The provision that when the Commission shall reject a claim that shall be final, is absurd. A man cannot be prohibited from making a claim. A claim is not a legal demand; it is a mere appeal to the discretion of the State—to step outside and beyond the law, and to give to the claimant that to which he has no lawful right or demand. This law, therefore, opens the door of the State's charity wide enough to admit of claims from the remotest days; it removes all law and judicial determinations; it authorizes three gentlemen to hear cases of supposed hardship, of bad bargains, of unfortunate speculations, of the bad faith of partners, and of dishonest and faithless superiors and subordinates. The Commissioners are to hear cases which have no legal standing, or merit, or support, and sitting as kind and generous men, "good fellows," feeling kindly toward all jobbers, and having soft spots in their hearts for the misfortunes or bad fortunes of others, to certify to the Legislature that the State is rich and these speculators poor; that, as the members are not asked to give away any of their own money, but to vote away other people's money, therefore it would be a generous and liberal act to vote $3,000,000 to make these claimants and their lobby-lawyers happy. This is what is expected of a Commission appointed to hear claims outside of the law, and the Legislature is expected to vote all the awards. It will require only a few years under this law to have a list of claims against the State that will rival that of the Confederates of Missouri against the United State. The next Legislature should begin their session by repealing the abominable law creating this Commission on bogus caims.

JAMES TO BE REORGANIZED OUT.

On the 2d inst. THE TRIBUNE called attention to the inefficiency and irresponsibility of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, and urged upon the Secretary the importance of its reorganization. We showed that that division is a headless concern, presided over by a mere clerk so absolutely without authority that he may not sign the least important document emanating from his division of the Department. It seems that Secretary SHERMAN is about to act in accordance with the plan suggested by THE TRIBUNE. He proposes to create a Bureau of Customs to which all questions affecting the *modus-operandi* of assessing and collecting the customs revenue will be submitted. The Secretary of the Treasury has ample power to effect this reorganization. The authority is contained in Sec. 249 of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 2, title, "The Secretary of the Treasury," as follows:

> The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the superintendence of the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage *as he shall judge best*.

A dispatch states that Mr. H. B. JAMES is intriguing to be appointed Chief of the proposed Bureau,—that is to say, intriguing to retain the control, which he at present holds, of the collection of customs revenues. Undoubtedly one of the objects of the reorganization is to get rid of this nuisance without kicking him out of the service. One of the most to be deplored features of the administration of public affairs on the part of high officials in this country is that of morbid solicitude for the feelings of subordinates. There is an indisposition to promptly remove worthless subordinates whose inefficiency has been abundantly proven; and, worse, an indisposition to press for the punishment of officials of all grades found guilty of actual crimes. Mr. JAMES was once removed from the position he at present holds on the charge of having willfully deceived his chief, the Secretary of the Treasury. But under a succeeding Secretary he crept back into place. Recently he had the impudence to possess himself of the private personal correspondence of Secretary SHERMAN, and the audacity to publish it far and wide throughout the country. In connection with that audacious publication he confessed to inefficiency by admitting that the customs revenue laws are habitually, boldly violated in the passage of foreign merchandise through the New York Custom-House. In purloining the letters of his chief and publishing their contents he took occasion to insult Collector SMITH, of this city, to a degree which induced that gentleman to send in his resignation. Of course Mr. SMITH's resignation was not accepted. Of course Mr. JAMES was reprimanded; but he ought to have been removed for this and the other offenses and delinquencies named. The position of Secretary SHERMAN with regard to JAMES has undoubtedly been a very delicate one. JAMES has powerful friends among the importing swindlers, and they have importuned the Secretary, in his behalf, in season and out of season. No doubt these importunities have contributed to hasten the reorganization proposed. Through the reorganization the Secretary can get rid of JAMES without positively advertising him as inefficient, if not corrupt.

We do not see that the reorganization of the Customs Division necessarily has any direct connection with the proposition to dispense with the services of Custom-House brokers. It is, however, perfectly practicable to accomplish this object, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We have discussed that subject in a previous issue.

THE ARMY AS INTER-STATE POLICE.

Mr. JOHN M. PALMER—formerly Governor of Illinois, but now editor of a Democratic newspaper at Springfield—has been greatly disturbed by THE TRIBUNE's proposition to increase the army by 25,000 men. It is not the number of men that distresses him so much as the suggested intervention of them to protect the property of a State or city against Communist attacks. We are not surprised that Mr. PALMER should protest against the use of troops for any purpose whatever. We remember that he made a similar protest after the Chicago fire, when the United States troops assisted the citizens in patrolling the streets. He has had the State-Sovereignty mania ever since; and, though it is highly inconsistent for him to hold opinions here which he fought to suppress in the South, we know that, as a convert to Democratic principles, he long since outstripped his teachers in advocating extreme doctrines.

Mr. PALMER's mind will be relieved and restored to a healthy condition if he will reflect upon a few plain constitutional principles. First, he ought to remember that the National Government is not a foreign power. He seems to be laboring under a grave misconception in this respect. He seems to think that the Government at Washington represents an alien population; that it is supported by the taxes of a people hostile or indifferent to American interests, and owes its first duty to that other people. We assure him that this is not the case. The National Government, roughly speaking, is supported by the people of all the States in proportion to population. It belongs to them. It was established by them "to insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" among the States. When it neglects any of these duties it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was established. It keeps an army simply to carry out these fundamental ideas in practice.

Secondly, Mr. JOHN M. PALMER needs to be reminded that United States troops cannot put their feet on the soil of Illinois for State purposes without a requisition from the Legislature, or from the Governor when the Legislature is not in session. There is no proposition within or without the State that troops shall be called in except in the constitutional manner. We cannot conceive, therefore, why Mr. PALMER should feel so badly about it. Being a stickler for constitutional principles, and knowing that the President will strictly observe the constitutional provisions, he ought to be glad, rather than sorry, to see one of the seldom-used clauses of that beneficent instrument in active operation. Can it be possible that he, able lawyer that he is, has failed to perceive the difference between the present circumstances and those which he had to meet after the Chicago fire? The troops were at work then without a requisition from the Governor, thinking it no crime against the Constitution or the laws of the nation or humanity to engage in acts of aid and comfort at such a time; but Mr. PALMER will see that they do not propose to engage in similar benevolent enterprises in the future without observing all the formalities presented by law.

Thirdly, Mr. PALMER ought to be informed that, when a requisition has been made on the President for troops, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, he has no discretion to reject it. Art. 4, Sec. IV., of the Constitution reads as follows:

> SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

This is very explicit. The language is "the United States *shall*" protect each of the States against domestic violence. The promise of such protection was one of the inducements to the original States to consent to the Union. The United States are as much bound to preserve it as the States are to pay taxes for the support of the General Government. The President who should refuse to recognize and fulfill this obligation, when properly called upon to do so, would be liable to impeachment. The intimation of Mr. JOHN M. PALMER, that the President would be encroaching upon State liberties in sending troops, under constitutional requisition, to protect those liberties, is illogical and absurd.

We regard the army as a police maintained by the people of the States for their common protection. We will consent to call this body of armed and disciplined men a National Police, or an Inter-State Police, or any other kind of a police that Mr. PALMER and his qualmish friends will be satisfied with. It is no more disgraceful for the citizens of a State to call in the inter-State police for their protection than it is for them to confide the ordinary duties of arresting murderers, thieves, and other evil-doers to a local police or a Sheriff's posse. Police are maintained because it is more convenient and economical to hire certain men for these duties than for each citizen to discharge them for himself. On the same principle, it is easier for the States to support an inter-State police, to be used in an emergency by any of them, than for each to maintain a separate standing army. The advantages of an inter-State police are: That it is adapted for service in any part of the Union, and costs no more for all the States than for one; that it is ready armed and disciplined; and that it is not likely to be disaffected by sympathy with any local mobs. No one of the States cares to maintain an army, but all would like to have the assurance of protection which a sufficient force would give. The mere knowledge that such protection could be had would generally be sufficient. If it were known that the President could put anywhere from 2,000 to 25,000 troops in any State, on demand of State authorities, on twenty-four hours' notice, the Communist agitations would subside into insignificance. It would not be necessary to strike a blow against them. The army should be increased to meet possible demands of this kind. There should be men enough to garrison the forts, protect the frontiers, fight the Indians and Mexicans, and put down the Communist insurrections besides. That is why we said, Increase the army to 50,000 men. We want regular troops not merely for ordinary army duties, but as a nucleus for the citizens to fight around in case Communist outbreaks should occur in several States at the same time, and as an assurance that when the local militia fraternize with rioters, as the Pittsburg militia did, there will be other and better men to take their places. In such emergencies it is no more subversive of popular liberties for the Governor to call on the President for troops than to make a requisition on him for arms; and Mr. PALMER, or any State-Sovereignty apostle, who says it is, only shows that he has failed to study the Constitution which he has undertaken to expound and uphold.

The County Commissioners have resolved that the City of Chicago is not of Cook County, and that the county should dispossess the city from any occupancy of the Public Square. The County Board, therefore, proposes to buy out the claim of the city. Who is to pay the city? The eight Commissioners do not propose to foot the bill themselves; any expenditure for that purpose must be paid for by taxation of the city. Cook County, with the City of Chicago left out, would be a very small corporation. The trouble is, the city proposes to build the City-Hall at a cost of from $800,000 to $1,000,000 less than the cost of the county half of the building. This is a crime in the eyes of the County Board. It is, in the first place, a great saving; in the second place, it is of itself an exposure of the corruption and dishonesty in the contracts and expenditures of the County Ring, and it will be a standing rebuke to any attempt to increase the cost of the County Building. For these reasons the Commissioners propose to exclude the city altogether from the Public Square. The adoption of the Bedford stone by the city is a personal misfortune to the Commissioners. When they let the contract for the Lemont stone for the County Building, it was intended to compel the city to use the same stone, and the contractor acted upon that expectation in his dealings with the Commissioners. The action of the city has, however, destroyed all these little arrangements. The trouble with the Commissioners is not about the color of the stone, but as to the man who shall furnish it. The Bedford stone contractor is not within the control of the Commissioners, and under no obligation to "whack up" or pay them anything.

The Hon. THOMAS HOYNE, ex-Mayor of Chicago, and one of the leading Democrats of the State, has addressed a letter to ex-Gov. JOHN M. PALMER, indorsing the position of the latter in his condemnation of the "fiat" money lunacy incorporated into the Democratic State creed, known as the "GOUDY stultification platform." We make the following extract from Mr. HOYNE's letter:

> CHICAGO, May 10, 1878.—*The Hon. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ill.*—MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have been greatly pleased to learn that you refuse to indorse, even by your silence, the "new departure" of the late Democratic Convention, which for the first time in our history affirms a power in Congress to make paper credit of the Government a legal-tender in payment of public and private debts. After a life-time of service in the Democratic ranks, I had supposed that if there was one more cardinal point in our Democratic creed than another, it was that Congress, under the Constitution, could exercise no power not expressly granted by that instrument. But this power, which has been made so often a subject of political controversy, so often disclaimed by us, and, on account of its importance, so often settled by so many triumphs of our statesmen, against the claim that such a power exists in the Government; I had supposed it so ancient a landmark of identity that no Democrat could mistake or fail of its recognition, except under the penalty of falling himself outside the well-defined pale of the Democratic brotherhood. During every Administration of the Democratic party in the past, since the foundation of the Government, the policy and wisdom of this doctrine have been vindicated. The Administration of ANDREW JACKSON is especially illustrious in American history, because of the war of extermination he waged upon the United States Bank. The eloquence of his official utterances are prophetic warnings against the *danger* of transferring to any Government agency the exercise of such a power over the fortunes of the people as that of contracting or expanding at pleasure the currency or money standard of the country, by which the rise and fall of the prices of silver and all commodities are regulated. It would be in effect, as the statesmen of that day declared, placing under the control of such *an agency* the personal fortune of every individual citizen. For if such an agency can at any moment raise the prices of all articles and then *depress them*, what is it in effect but to place the values of *all* property, as well as labor, under the control of a *Government stock-board of brokers?* in which chance, caprice, or money greed would control the markets, and fortunes would be *made or lost*, as the individuals governing the stock-board clique might determine; and in some cases, the same as illustrated during the existence of the United States Bank in 1837, the whole country would suffer universal bankruptcy of the commercial and manufacturing classes.

> NEW YORK, May 14.—The Syndicate have anticipated their options for August and September, and to-day took $10,000,000 of 4½ bonds. The total amount thus far taken is $35,000,000.—*Associated Press Dispatch.*

The Secretary of the Treasury is now able to resume at any moment he pleases. Let him receive coupons for duties thirty or sixty days in advance of their maturity, and very little coin will then be needed for duties or payment of interest on bonds; and, as the balance of trade is heavily in our favor, there will be no danger of a foreign demand for gold. Under those circumstances, the Secretary can begin to redeem on demand on the 1st of June if he chooses.

Gen. SHIELDS, "the veteran of two wars and the wounded of both," has accepted an invitation to speak in Milwaukee on Decoration Day, the 30th inst. As the old General has recently been made somewhat prominent by the slight which the Democratic House of Representatives put upon him in the election of a Confederate officer over him as Doorkeeper, he will naturally attract a large audience on that occasion. It is safe to say that Mr. W. P. LYNDE, member of Congress from the Milwaukee District, and who voted against SHIELDS, will not be present to introduce him to the people.

MURPHEY in his *Milwaukee Sentinel!*:

> It is no secret that E. B. WASHBURNE and his brother, C. C. WASHBURN, furnished half the money for the purchase of THE TRIBUNE, and still own half of that journal.

While MURPHEY was in so communicative a mood, why did he refrain from telling the other "half" of the story: that MATT CARPENTER and his fides Achates, MURPHEY, furnished the other half of the money, and "still own half of that journal." Nothing but innate modesty could have prevented Mister MURPHEY from divulging the whole "secret,"—thus satisfying a burning public curiosity.

> While Jo MEDILL was with E. B. WASHBURNE in Paris, a scheme was arranged for the election of the latter to the Presidency.—*Mister Murphey.*

There is a slight mistake here. The "scheme arranged" was for the election of MATT CARPENTER to the Presidency and the appointment of Mister MURPHEY as Minister to the Court of St. James or attorney for the Whisky Ring, whichever he preferred.

The Memphis *Appeal* wants Congress to "judiciously tax the surplus wealth of the country," and expend "ten millions" of the money right off "in leveeing the Mississippi River." This, it says, would "relieve nearly every industry in "the country." Yes, it would "relieve" every industry of a part of its wages-fund and working capital, and force it to discharge workmen for want of capital to employ them. This would be helping the laboring classes with a vengeance. But what is the use of building levees anyhow? All that is needed is to tap the Mississippi River a few miles below New Orleans, by opening the present embankment, and letting the surplus, overflow water run off into Lake Borgne. The river at high water can thus be lowered all the way up to Memphis, and the "ten millions" for levees be saved. But ten times ten millions would not restrain the river-floods by embankments. What is wanted are short-cut outlets to the sea.

> "The family" is now agitated by the groundless fear that MATT CARPENTER could be persuaded to accept Senator HOWE's seat, which will explain the motives of THE TRIBUNE.—*Mister Murphey.*

If MATT could not be persuaded to accept Senator HOWE's seat, perhaps Mister MURPHEY might be induced to take it, if proper pressure were brought to bear upon him.

Mister MURPHEY says that he has "scooped THE TRIBUNE on base-ball reports" in his *Sentinel*. It is the only thing, except lying blackguardism, in which MURPHEY's *Sentinel* ever "scooped" any newspaper. A base-ball report engrosses and exhausts the intellectual resources of that concern.

FITZGERALD, the professional reformer, has carried through his little scheme to create the office of County Plumber. FITZ's "reform" has taken the shape of multiplying officeholders and tax-eaters. As a Celt would say: "The divil fly away wid sich reformers!"

The old Milwaukee law-firm of CARPENTER & MURPHEY is so far dissolved that MATT has gone to Washington to ply his vocation, while MURPHEY stays at home to defend his fame in the columns of their joint concern, the *Sentinel*.

> CHARLEY REED would make a lively Congressman from the South Side, but he won't run.—*Journal.*

Suppose the people say that he *shall*, what is CHARLEY going to do about it?

PERSONALS.

Gen. Bristow's name is suggested by a Republican paper in Kentucky as the party candidate for Governor of the State.

The Rev. Mark Staple and wife celebrated their golden wedding at New Canaan, Conn., recently. Of the large party present at the original ceremony, only two—one a brother, the other a nephew of the bride—witnessed the golden event.

An exchange sadly remarks that, during all his investigations at Mycenae, Dr. Schliemann has not discovered a single cuspadore, and it is disheartening to a lover of the classics to think of Agamemnon wandering distractedly about the palace with a cigar in his fingers, looking for a house-plant or a coal-scuttle.

A Democratic member of the Kentucky Legislature asserted in a speech in that body on the 6th inst. that "no carpet-bag, scalawag Government of the Radical-cursed, down-trodden States of the forsaken South was ever subject to such legalized robbery as has been perpetrated by Legislatures composed of high-toned Kentucky gentlemen."

A correspondent of the Galveston (Tex.) *News* reports that Mr. Throckmorton is an unwilling candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State, and consents to run only at the urgency of party managers, who, as is alleged, apprehend a grand bolt on the part of the large Northern element in the northern section of the State, unless a departure is had from the custom of making nominations from what they call the "Confederate bloody-shirt shakers."

The Boston *Journal's* Washington correspondent recalls that at a night session in Congress away back in 1836 a member called Henry A. Wise to order, saying: "Though the gentleman from Virginia is a bully, he shall not bully me." "I bully that gentleman!" exclaimed Wise; "I would as soon think of bullying *a fly*." "You are a scoundrel, sir," retorted Bynum. "You are a —— rascal and an impertinent puppy!" screamed Wise, and they made for each other. Other members got between them, and in half an hour the belligerents had shaken hands.

The last of the Van Rensselaers has just died at New York, Alexander, son of the Young Patroon, Stephen, and grandson of the Old Patroon. Stephen was the eldest of the Old Patroon's five sons, and had as his patrimony "lands on the Hudson extending twenty miles south of Albany and twenty miles east and west of the Hudson River." The land formed the major part of the Van Rensselaer patent, which was the first grant of real estate given after the cession of New York to Great Britain. Nevertheless, all the Patroons' male descendants died poor.

There was a lively exchange of compliments in the House the other day between a pair of Pennsylvania Congressmen, Judge Kelley and Mr. O'Neill. The latter started the circus by calling the Judge an "egotist." The Judge fired back the word "blatherskite," and then, it went on in about this fashion, O'Neill leading off and the Judge following: "You misrepresent your constituents!" said O'Neill. "When I become your dog I'll wear a collar!" rejoined Kelley. "I wouldn't have such a puppy as you are," said O'Neill. "If you ever speak to me again I'll slap your face," replied the Judge. "You may go to h—l, that's where you may go to," rejoined O'Neill. At this sulphurous point friends interfered, and no blood was loosed.

A Gourd Club has been established in New York with some 200 members. The member who produces the biggest gourd of his own planting takes the Presidency. Jerry Thomas, a saloon-keeper, obtains office this year with a gourd thirty inches long and shaped like an Indian club; other officials qualified by showing snake-gourds of great length and slenderness, carnuted gourds like double-barreled boomerangs, gourds with leopard-spots, and shaped like French loaves, and gourds resembling a yager's hunting-horn. A throne-chair composed entirely of gourds has been designed, and will be completed as soon as the gourds have been selected and matched. The legs will be formed of "Hercules clubs," with curved backs and arms, made of trained snake-gourds, and ornamental beadings of small gourds of the lemon, apple, and pear shapes. A figure of Atlas is also being constructed, the world resting on his shoulders being represented by an enormous pumpkin-gourd.

A Boston correspondent takes the trouble to deny that all the solid men of Boston, including Longfellow, Gov. Rice, President Eliot, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks, have gone, or are about to go, over to the Roman Catholic Church. Gov. Rice is an Episcopalian, a member of a very Low-Church congregation, and the rumor in his case may be attributed to his regular attendance at all recent Catholic ceremonials of an unusual character,—nothing extraordinary in a Governor. Longfellow is a Unitarian, and declares that he has no intention of going over; reports accrediting him with such an intention he ascribed to careless gossipers who had mixed him up with Thomas W. Parsons, the translator of Dante, a co-worker with the author of "Evangeline." As for the others, the Catholic clergyman, Father Fulton, said to have announced their near proselytism, declares publicly that there is nothing whatever in the rumor. Nevertheless, the Roman Catholics have made great progress in the Bay State, and notably in Boston, where many of their clergymen are Bostonians of high family and culture.

Pope Leo occupies his predecessor's apartments at the Vatican, but has changed their order. From the outer chambers a door leads to the hall of the Noble Guards, the only furniture of which is a wardrobe, with wooden chairs. Next is the throne-room, where on Fridays in Lent his Holiness hears sermons delivered by special preachers. On the right of the throne, in a corner, is a sort of wooden confessional. To this the Pope enters by a door in the wall of the adjoining room, so that he is not seen by the preacher, who stands at the foot of the steps leading to the throne, or by the Cardinals, who are seated on two rows of benches; they are apprised of his presence, however, by the rustle in the confessional, and, rising, bow profoundly towards it. The next room is the ante-chamber of honor, hung with red satin; beyond it is the audience-room, with red and yellow hangings, satin-covered stools, and a bureau and two wardrobes. Beyond this is Leo XIII.'s dining-room; it was his predecessor's bed-chamber, and in it Pius IX. died. The hangings of the apartment are of red damask; a high table is in the middle of the floor, at which the Pope dines alone, seated on the throne. His bed-room, the late Pope's dining-hall, adjoins it,—a room hung with yellow damask, and having a bed in an alcove formed by marble pillars. A bath-room in marble opens from it on one side; on the other is the library, a room in white and gold.

MUSIC.

The Cincinnati Festival Opens with a Successful Concert.

Six Thousand Persons Seated In Front of the Great Organ.

The Huge Chorus Capers Grandly Through Saw-Filing Chromatics.

Mme. Pappenheim in Fine Voice, and the Orchestra in Good Shape.

Triumphant Reception of Mr. Springer by the Great Audience.

Sublime Exaltation of Every Citizen of Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 13.—The first day of the festival closes upon a decided popular success, and although from a musical standpoint the popular appreciation has been put to a severe test, the enthusiasm has not been confined to the hall. The whole city is in a musical whirl, *agitato et accelerando.* For any one to question any detail of the festival would be heresy. Strangers have poured in all day, until the hotels swarm with them, and they will be packed away to-night like sardines. The entire city out to the hills is decorated, and the main streets are superbly dressed with the gay colors of bunting, evergreens, and flowers, presenting

A PECULIARLY PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE,

and relieving the sombre smoky fronts in a very lively way. Many of the prominent musicians in the country are here, and Chicago is liberally represented. The result is that music is the one theme of talk on the street-corners, in the innumerable beer-halls, and in the hotel-corridors. Even the hotel-waiters are inclined to wrangle with each other over the respective merits of the classics and the music of the future, and if one wished to raise a mob in the city he might do so by a public expression of doubt as to the esthetic qualities of the hall or the musical virtue of the big organ. The atmosphere is so

HIGHLY CHARGED WITH MUSIC

that a spark might set it off. The whole city is given up to it, and everything else is abandoned. Next week it may return to pork and whisky, but this week it will fiddle and sing. As the programme for the concert this evening was a long one,—the three numbers, Gluck's "Alceste," Singer's Cantata, and the "Eroica Symphony," requiring about an hour each,—the performance was set for 7 o'clock, but long before that time the multitude commenced streaming in through the imposing vestibule. This vestibule is one of the charms of the hall, not only for its great size, but for the good taste which characterizes it in embellishment and design.

AS YOU STEP INTO THE HALL

the first view is somewhat disappointing—not in its proportions, which are noble and grand, or in its outlines, which are broad and majestic, but in its color, which is the natural tint of the wood, and which meets your eye at every turn, unrelieved by even an indication of any other color. It is so neutral and sombre as to be monotonous. The organ does not afford much relief. The elegant carvings are lost in the distance, and one-third of the case is buried behind the chorus-chairs, so that, with its straight, square front, without any of those majestic projections and colossal figures that characterize the Boston organ, it looks squatty, and loses the credit of the immense proportions and massive dignity that really belong to it.

IT IS A GRAND INSTRUMENT,

but neither the patient work of the fair hands that carved its panels, nor the colossal work of the builders who constructed its intricate and vast interior, show their real character. The effect of color in the hall, however, is a mere matter of individual taste, and the effect of the organ will be improved when the chairs are removed. They do not conceal the fact that Cincinnati has the most elegant music hall in the country, and the most complete and convenient in all its equipments and surroundings. With its additional hall on the upper floor, which is an elegant room of itself, its spacious and well-arranged corridors, promenades, ante-rooms, dressing-rooms, and offices, it is

PERFECTLY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE

for which it will be used. Though the people commenced coming early, it was about half-past 7 o'clock when Mr. Thomas took the baton and made his opening bow to an audience of fully 6,000 people. Though there were several delays in the performance of the "Alceste," owing to the noise occasioned by late comers, thus marring the continuity, the work made a deep impression, both by its simplicity and its strength, and by the steadiness of its dramatic progress, which is never once interrupted by mere vocal skyrocketing or superfluous garniture. It is legitimate and healthy in the best sense of the terms, and the chorus received very hearty applause for the intelligence of conception and skill of performance which they displayed. The soloists were

MME. PAPPENHEIM,

Miss Cranch, Miss Heckle, Messrs. Adams, Switsch, Tagliapietro, Whitney, and Remmertz. Mme. Pappenheim had the really serious work in three intensely dramatic arias with recitative, which she sang without score. With the exceptions of some changes on the phrasing which were not injudiciously made, she delivered her trying work conscientiously, and at times with some very strong touches of dramatic power. The other soloists had but little to do, Mr. Adams having the most important aria, which he gave with excellent effect. A fresh "Jubilante Chorus" brought the work to a close, and its performance may be set down as a success that argues well for the whole festival. The "Alceste" was followed by

THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES,

which consisted of the delivery of the keys to the Trustees, accompanied with brief speeches from Mr. Dexter, Mr. Longworth, and Mr. Springer. Although the latter's voice was entirely inaudible, the audience gave him an enthusiastic ovation, and the ladies of the chorus pelted the old gentleman with bouquets. The reception lasted several minutes, and was a very eloquent tribute of admiration and gratitude. At a later stage in the evening Mr. Springer was called to Mr. Thomas and surprised by the presentation of an elegant and massive silver vase as a personal gift from the Trustees. Immediately upon the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies

MR. SINGER'S "FESTIVAL ODE"

was taken up by orchestra, chorus, and organs, Mme. Pappenhem and Messrs. Adams and Whitney having the solos, and Mr. Singer the baton. A complete analytical review of the ode has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and it is only necessary now to refer to its general effect and performance. That it is constructed upon a sound basis, and it is characterized by very scholarly work, no one will question, but it remains an equally unquestionable fact that it makes the most exacting demands upon the voices, particularly the tenors, and especially with Mr. Singer's furious tempos. The motives of the work do good service, but the service is sometimes almost unsingable, and conducts the chorus through

A MAZE OF INTRICATE MODULATIONS

and dissonances that are simply appalling, after they have left the comparatively smooth sailing of the opening chorus, which is stirring and majestic. There could not be a more eloquent tribute to the intelligence and ability of these singers than their mastery of this trying work. If there are any feeble societies in Chicago who want to strengthen themselves for ordinary work, let them try this Heroic remedy. By the time they have assorted

THIS COMBINATION OF SINGER AND LISZT,

they will be ready for most anything. The chorus was not always together, and sometimes the orchestra, not accustomed to his beat, failed to correspond with the spirit and precision their own leader gives them, but these were not serious drawbacks, and Mr. Singer expressed his own delight with hearty applause. Musicians will differ as to the merits of the work, and the mass of the people will fail to comprehend it in its unity and consistency of construction, but it is due the composer to credit him with having produced a masterly work, even though it may prove a terror to singers. The performance closed with the "Eroica Symphony," but at too late an hour for purposes of comment.

TOO EARLY.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—The early hour (7 o'clock) fixed for the opening concert of the Festival proved too early for the chorus, orchestra, or audience, and it was twenty minutes later, when, with a densely packed auditorium, Theodore Thomas made his appearance upon the stage followed by the soloists. With a low bow in response to the applause, he turned to the orchestra, moved his baton, and with the first note of scenes from Gluck's "Alceste," the third musical festival was begun. This performance brought into play the following soloists: Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Cranch, Miss Heckle, Mr. Adams, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Thompson, Signor Tagliapietra, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Whitney, besides the full chorus and orchestra. While the performance was very fine, it gave sufficient test of the acoustic qualities of the hall when filled to remove any doubts of their perfection. The brief intermission which followed was interrupted by

THE APPEARANCE OF MR. SPRINGER,

accompanied by Mr. Julius Dexter, and followed by members of the Festival Association. As the audience caught sight of the little procession moving across the stage, handkerchiefs were waved and a spontaneous outburst of cheers filled the building, while a shower of bouquets fell around the gentleman who has done so much to perpetuate the cause of music in this city. He acknowledged the manifestations of the audience with a slight bow and wave of the hand, and seated himself, possibly the happiest man in the whole assembly. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Dexter and Longworth, but when the venerable Mr. Springer arose, the applause was deafening and long-continued. The "Festival Ode," the music of which was composed by Mr. Otto Singer, who has for several years been drilling the chorus, closed the first part of the evening performance. It brought out

A SOLO ON THE GREAT ORGAN,

the first sounds from the immense instrument which had been heard during the evening, and which commanded the close attention of the audience. The last portion of the evening's entertainment consisted of Beethoven's "Eroica Symphony," composed in reference to Napoleon Bonaparte, and intended as a musical portrait of the great soldier. This closed the first evening's programme of the festival, which already gives evidence of surpassing its predecessors in every respect.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 14.—The clans have gathered for the Republican Convention which meets to-morrow to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Supreme Judge, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The delegates find, however, immediately on arrival, that Senator Cameron's marriage has not interfered to prevent his active interest in politics, and that he has made up a full ticket to save any trouble. The most prominent candidates for Governor have been Henry M. Hoyt, Galusha A. Grow, John P. Wickersham, E. H. Fitler, and Gen. Beaver. Mr. Cameron's candidate is Hoyt, and Hoyt will be the nominee beyond peradventure. Grow, around whom the opposition to Cameron has centered, will be placated by an offer of the place of Lieutenant-Governor, and, although his friends say he will decline, there is the best reason for believing that he will accept. Stone, who has led for the second place, and who would have had it but for the Grow diversion, will be provided for as Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Sterrett, of Allegheny, will be named for Supreme Judge. There is a difference of opinion as to the platform. It will ignore Hayes, be pronounced in favor of protection, denounce the Wood bill specifically, condemn the payment of Southern war claims, and advocate Congressional legislation against discrimination in railway freight rates. Secretary Gorham, of the United States Senate, is here urging the passage of resolutions opposing the Potter resolutions, but this has not been determined upon. Financial matters will be treated tenderly if at all. It is believed that the ticket prescribed by the Cameron managers is really about the strongest that could be nominated.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—The Methodist Ministerial Association, consisting of twenty-five members, is in session at Lexington, and will continue at work until Thursday noon. Last evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. McNair, of Chenoa; to-night, by the Rev. Meredith, of Washington; and to-morrow President Adams of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, will deliver a discourse on missionary work.

LIEB OUT OF LOVE WITH CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—Gen. H. Lieb, of Chicago, has been in Springfield a day or two in consultation with prominent German Democrats, Democratic officials, and candidates, and it is believed that he is desirous of returning to his old home here and establishing a German daily paper, the central German organ of the party.

FIRES.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Fire to-night damaged the Welsh Congregational Church on Jefferson street to the extent of $400. No insurance. The residence of Alexander McKay, next to the church, was also burned. Loss, $400; on stock, $200. There was $500 insurance on the building.

AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 14.—The house of John Sears, on State street, was almost entirely consumed by fire about 6 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in a defective flue; insured in the Hartford for $1,600. Part of the furniture was also destroyed, but the loss was covered by insurance.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The Loker Company tobacco factory, corner Sixteenth and Poplar Streets, took fire about 2 o'clock this morning, and was almost entirely destroyed. Loss on stock and building, from $15,000 to $20,000; insured, but the names of the companies are not yet ascertained.

AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 14.—A two-story frame barn and contents—horse, carriage, etc.—belonging to William Lamming, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss about $1,000. No insurance.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 278, at 8:40 last evening, was caused by a fire in the three-story frame house, Nos. 77 and 79 Canal street, the Phœnix House. Damage, $25. Cause, an overheated stove.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—A claim was filed to-day with the Clerk of the Court of Claims by T. A. Ragsdale, Springfield, who was the contractor and erected the Central Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. He claims as still due him by the State, $8,903, which, including interest since March 10, 1859, aggregates $33,444.45.

The Governor to-day commissioned the following additional National Guard officers: Carl F. Herman, of Chicago, as First-Lieutenant of Company A, First Cavalry, vice Schuyler, resigned; Harvey H. Anderson, of Chicago, Captain of Company B, First Cavalry; Lieut. N. Flansburg, of Galva, to be Captain of Company H, Fourth Regiment, vice Stowe, resigned.

Arrangements progress very satisfactorily for the Illinois soldiers' reunion here on the 23d, and a large representation of Illinois regiments is expected to assist in the ceremony of transferring the battle-flags from the State Arsenal to Memorial Hall, in the new State-House.

SUICIDE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 14.—Last night John W. Sherwood, living near Plymouth, took a large dose of hydrate of chloral, causing death in a short time. Deceased was 37 years old.

A. D. WALDRON.

A Formal Demand Made on Him for the Hyde Park Funds.

He Turns Over a Little---A Full Account Promised Saturday.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon. Present—Bennett, Green, Wright, Potter, Beck, and Coy.

After a little regular work was through with, the important matter of the presentation of

THE NEW TREASURER'S BOND

came up. Mr. Follansbee came forward, and presented to the Board his official bond for $250,000, with sureties Charles Follansbee, who is worth $1,000,000; Merrill C. Follansbee, $50,000; Maria Outhet, of Park Ridge, worth $250,000; and R. M. Outhet, who is rated by Bradstreet at $35,000. The bond was referred to the Finance Committee for their report. During the day the Committee had had the bond, and had carefully examined it and its signers, and at once reported recommending the approval of the bond, and that the Treasurer be requested to furnish an affidavit from each of the signers that they signed the bond, and that Charles E. Pope be the notary to attest the affidavits. The report was adopted by the Board upon the motion of Mr. Wright. A statement was made in regard to the value of the signers of the bond, and that it was good for $500,000 in any case. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Follansbee by the Village Clerk.

The usual communication on the atlas was received, this time taking the form of a letter from Handy, Simmons & Co., that the atlas would be worthless to them and to the village unless completed by G. H. Carlson. Referred to Committee on Public Grounds and Plats. The atlas is being finished in a manner satisfactory to the Board at present.

THE PRESIDENT, MR. BENNETT,

arose and made a few remarks to the Board recommending, in view of the confusion of the finances of the village, and after what they had passed through, that every possible exertion should be made that could be to curtail the expenses of the village, and that among the incidentals the Board should consider the expediency of cutting off the gas from all street-lamps until October; that the License Committee should consider the modification of their late action, and perhaps extend the time of granting licenses to a year, and perhaps raise the fee; and that the Committee on Judiciary should receive special authority to settle the matters with the late Treasurer, Mr. Waldron.

C. H. Dalton, a farmer from the Village of Thornton, made a long address to the Board, recommending that the Chicago & Thornton road be fixed at once.

Three saloon-licenses were renewed.

The Board appointed as bridge-tenders: Charles Lynch at Ninety-fifth street, salary $40 per month; J. P. Conley at One Hundred and Sixth street, salary $24; A. M. Decker at Chittenden, $15; C. Michaels at Dalton, $10.

Mr. Coy offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney of the Village of Hyde Park is hereby instructed to examine without delay into the condition of the accounts with the outgoing Treasurer, and unless the funds found to be due from him are immediately paid over to the present Treasurer he immediately proceed to institute such legal proceedings against him as are thought advisable by said Attorney on consultation with the Judiciary Committee, whether in chancery, at the common law, or in the Criminal Court.

The Board then took a recess for half an hour to allow the Finance Committee, the Attorney, and Treasurer time

TO WAIT UPON MR. WALDRON

and make their demand. The Committee, accompanied by the reporters, visited Mr. Waldron. The Committee were evidently distressed at their disagreeable task. The new Treasurer's steps were faltering, and his color went and came. The members of the Finance Committee were backward about going to the house, but were not backward in recommending the reporters to sit on the sidewalk and wait for them to come back, when they should have all the news; but the reporters did not see it in that light, and, clinging fast to Mr. Freeman, the Village-Attorney, they entered the home of the ex-Treasurer on Hyde Park avenue, near Forty-eighth street, where they found Mr. Waldron in an easy chair with his arm in a sling. The parlors were a scene of elegance; pictures and plants lent a charm to the rooms. Mr. Waldron received the visitors, and Mr. Freeman stated the object of his visit, which Mr. Waldron knew. A demand was then made verbally, which Mr. Waldron acknowledged, and asked them to wait for his attorney, whom he was expecting in a short time. They did not know when the demand would be made, but supposing it would come later he was not on hand. He stated that his books were in the hands of his clerks, and would be ready in a short time, so they could report at the meeting Saturday. Mr. Wright began to ask a question about county orders. Mr. Waldron said that would be satisfactorily explained, and a nudge from Mr. Freeman caused the groupe to seize their hats, shake hands, and go. Once on the street, the Committee held a consultation, when it was discovered that the demand had not been read, and in their nervousness they had forgotten it, so three went back and read it. While they were there the attorneys came in, and the rest is detailed in their report to the Board. It is understood that while in a private conveasation with Waldron he acknowledged to them that he was out about $100,000, but none of them would say anything about it, as they had a dread of reporters.

THE DEMAND MADE

was as follows:

HYDE PARK, May 14, 1878.—*Asa B. Waldron*—DEAR SIR: Demand is hereby made of you to pay over to the undersigned, Treasurer of the Village of Hyde Park, all moneys and other property that have come into your hands as Treasurer of said village, and which have not been duly paid out by you in pursuance of the ordinances, orders, and resolutions of the President and Board of Trustees of said Village of Hyde Park. Respectfully, your obedient,

G. A. FOLLANSBEE, Treasurer.

On the Board coming to order a resolution was adopted that the Comptroller be ordered to pay to needy men the small sums due them on the pay-roll, by and with the consent of the Treasurer.

The bond of J. H. Bowen, as Village Comptroller, was accepted.

The attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance that the Treasurer should make sworn monthly reports to the Board, and that no Treasurer hold the office for more than one municipal year.

Mr. Wright said that Mr. Follansbee wished to turn over accounts oftener than once a month, or as frequently as once a week. Mr. Bowen said that the regulation bookkeeping was such that they could tell at any time by his books the exact sum in the Treasury.

Mr. Green said that they did not wish the report for themselves only, but for the information of the citizens of the village. It may be noted that the old Board refused to allow the report to be made public.

The attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance reducing the pay of street-laborers, and that the people should designate, by petition, who they wished as road-masters in their districts.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE THEN REPORTED:

Your Committee appointed in connection with the Village Attorney to accompany the Treasurer to make demand on A. D. Waldron, Esq., ex-Treasurer of the village, for the funds and other property in his possession, respectfully report:

That they waited on Mr. Waldron at his residence, and presented the formal demand, to which Mr. Waldron replied that he accepted the demand, and that his attorney, Judge Van H. Higgins, would be prepared to make a statement in his behalf to your honorable body at its meeting on Saturday next; that meanwhile his clerk was writing up all transactions since the date of his last report; that he was collecting his vouchers, and would prepare a duplicate statement, which would be submitted as soon as possible; that he asked only such reasonable delay as would enable this to be done. He further stated that the check for $1,500 drawn May 10 on his account as Treasurer at the Fifth National Bank of Chicago was, in fact, drawn for moneys paid out regularly on village warrants, and that since his illness he had drawn such moneys in checks, each covering a number of such warrants as a matter of convenience. Mr. Waldron then stated that he had with him $1,000 in currency and a Cook County order for $2,000, which he thought he would take the risk of turning over, although he would prefer to have his attorneys present, since he had submitted himself to their advice. He then proceeded to turn over to Mr. Follansbee, Treasurer-elect, the above-mentioned currency, county order, and also a check for the balance of his account in the Fifth National Bank, being for the sum of $633.70, for all of which Mr. Follansbee receipted. His attorneys, Judge Van Higgins and Norman C. Perkins, having meantime arrived, and assenting to the transfer, your Committee thereupon retired.

The Board then adjourned until Saturday at 4 o'clock.

THAT BOND TRANSACTION.

Feb. 15, 1875, the Board of Trustees issued bonds to the amount of $200,000, which were put in the hands of Waldron for sale. About thirty days later another issue was made, and in the ordinance for the latter issue a clause was inserted repealing the former issue. The bonds were, however, not destroyed, as they should have been, but were left in the hands of Waldron. Last year his account at the Fifth National coming short, and he by his accounts being obliged to show a bank account of $54,272.82, he quietly took a portion of the bonds, and in his official capacity secured his note in the bank for the amount required, and then, when the note came due, took his note, paid it, and received his bonds, which he returned to his office. As the bonds were supposed to have been used, a gentleman went to Mr. Waldron to find out. He protested that they were in his papers and in three packages. Two of the packages, containing seventy-three and fifty-six bonds, were found, and, on additional search being made, another package of seventy was revealed, making $199,000. One of the bonds was lost. Having gone to the engraver as a fac-simile, it got mixed in with the papers and could not be found. The bond was, however, canceled.

LOGGING.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

EAGLE POINT, Wis., May 14.—We have had one drive of logs. A good many old logs in the river and many on the skidways. Not as many cut as usual last winter.

KILBOURNE, Wis., May 14.—A few logs came down last week. The usual amount of logs were cut, but banked, and cannot be run this season.

BAYFIELD, Wis., May 14.—We have had heavy rains, giving us good water for a drive, and all our mills are in full blast.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 14.—The cut of pine will be much larger than for several years.

OLD MISSION, Mich., May 14.—Logs on the Manistee will all be run out. Not over 50 per cent of last year's quantity cut. Lumbermen are getting ready to haul on wheels through the summer.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The unpleasant and unseasonable weather of yesterday did not permit so large an attendance at the opening of the new White Stocking Park as was fairly to have been expected. About 2,500 were present. The ground and arrangements have been before described in these columns, and it remains only to add that the management have within a short time had seats built at the north end, and have completed the stand, making it the best one in the country. The change which has been wrought in the dusty and unpleasant Lake Park by the fencing, sodding, and seeding is one which every business man in the neighborhood highly approves. There remain only one or two things to be done to make the entertainments at the park as attractive as those in any other place of amusement in the city.

Yesterday's game was, of course, not acceptable to the audience, so far as the result went; but there was much to approve in the play, and plenty of promise in the way the losers worked against the most atrocious luck. The visitors were neatly disposed of in the first inning, but in the second safe hits by Shaffer and McKelvy gave them a start, and Anson's fumble of Williamson's hit gave Shaffer a chance to run home while Ferguson, Anson, and Start were failing in the attempt to double up Williamson and Flint on the latter's hit. In the same inning Cassidy tied the score by his hit to Clapp, and Harbidge's fine one, which sent him home from second. In the fourth inning Nelson scored after a hit, but on the other side Ferguson led off with a two-baser, and went to third on Flint's error. Harbidge hit short, and, in trying to run out Ferguson, both chances were lost, the Captain tallied, and Harbidge reached second, whence he was shortly brought in by Larkin's good one to right field. This gave the home team a lead, which they kept until the sixth inning, when Quest got in a pretty two-baser, went to third on Nelson's sacrifice hit, and home on Ferguson's wide throw to catch him at home-plate. In the eighth inning, after the first two Blue Stockings had retired, Nelson was given his base on balls, and reched second on a steal. Clapp followed with a high one over right-field fence, which brought in a run. Clapp also reached the plate on Start's bad play over Shaffer's hit. There was, of course, a chance to pull out, and it looked in the ninth inning as if the Whites were going to take advantage of it. Harbidge hit one around to Croft, and the latter let it go by. Hankinson forced out Harbidge, but reached first himself. Larkin hit to Quest, and the latter, in his anxiety to get a double play, lost both chances. A passed ball advanced both a peg, amid great excitement. Nolan was now pitching all abroad, and Remsen was sent to his base on balls. The bases were full when Hallinan came up, but he could do no good, and closed the game by hitting a short fly over second, on which Quest put out the side. Anything like a long or hard hit would have tied, or won, the game, but it was Hally's misfortune to be unable to handle the stick with any effectiveness. Following is

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.	A	R	B	F	P	A	E
Remsen, c. f.	3	0	1	3	1	0	0
Hallinan, l. f.	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Start, 1 b	4	0	0	1	8	0	1
Anson, 2 b	4	0	2	2	4	0	1
Ferguson, s. s	4	1	1	1	1	4	1
Cassidy, r. f.	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Harbidge, c.	4	1	1	3	6	2	2
Hankinson, 3 b	4	0	0	1	3	2	0
Larkin, p	4	0	2	3	0	4	3
Total	36	3	9	17	27	12	8
INDIANAPOLIS.							
Quest, 2 b	4	1	1	1	10	3	0
Nelson, s. s.	3	2	1	2	0	5	0
Clapp, l. f.	3	1	1	3	0	0	1
Shaffer, r. f.	4	1	2	3	0	1	0
McKelvy, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Nolan, p	5	0	1	1	1	2	2
Williamson, 3 b.	5	0	0	1	1	1	0
Flint, c.	5	0	1	2	1	2	3
Croft, 1 b.	3	0	0	0	13	0	2
Total	36	5	8	14	27	14	8

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Indianapolis	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—5

Runs earned—Chicago, 2.

Two-base hits—Anson, Ferguson, Quest, Clapp, Nolan.

Total bases on clean hits—Chicago, 11; Indianapolis, 11.

First base on errors—Harbidge, 1; Clapp, 1; Shaffer, 1; Williamson, 1. Chicago, 1; Indianapolis, 3.

Errors affecting the score—Anson, 1; Harbidge, 1; Ferguson, 1; Start, 1; Flint, 1. Chicago, 4; Indianapolis, 1.

Left on bases—Remsen, 2; Start, 1; Anson, 1; Harbidge, 1; Hankinson, 1; Larkin, 2; Clapp, 2; Shaffer, 1; Nolan, 1; Flint, 2. Chicago, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

Bases on called balls—Remsen, 2; Nelson, 1; Clapp, 1.

Double play—Quest.

Passed balls—Flint, 3; Harbidge, 1.

Wild pitches—Larkin, 1.

Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Umpire—McLean, Philadelphia.

NOTES.

It was unquestionably a case where Fortune had to do with the result. The Whites made more hits, reached first base more times, and put in no more errors. This curious development of luck made it appear at least twice in the game as if the youngsters were steadier than the old heads.

The same clubs play their fifth game to-morrow. They now stand equally matched as to games won, and both of them want the victory badly.

The small boy who steals balls was abroad yesterday, and got away with three which were hit over the fences.

President Pettit, Secretary Yohn, Treasurer Treat, and quite a company from Indianapolis are here with their club.

It is claimed for Nolan by his admirers that he has more control of the ball than any other pitcher. Then it must be that he bruises up his opponents on purpose. The plan of having a stout man with an available club to go out and put a lump on him would work well with Nolan. Why should he be allowed to do what no other pitcher would do? It is a brutal and ungentlemanly trick to wound a player with the ball.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—The game here to-day between the Milwaukees and Cincinnatis was attended by the largest audience ever seen on the home grounds. The Cincinnatis were defeated by a score of 8 to 5. But for the errors of Redmond, short-stop, it is doubtful if any of the Cincinnatis would have reached third base. The pitching of Weaver was particularly fine. Dalrymple made two of the finest running catches ever witnessed on the home grounds. The lovers of the national game in this city are enthusiastic over the result. Some excellent playing was done by Kelly, White, and Pike, of the Cincinnatis. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	—5

Base-hits—Milwaukee, 13; Cincinnati, 6.

Errors—Milwaukee, 8; Cincinnati, 6.

Runs earned—Milwaukee, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

Two-base hits—Kelly, 1.

Left on bases—Milwaukee, 1; Cincinnati, 4.

Passed balls—Milwaukee, 1; Cincinnati, 1.

Wild pitches—White, 1.

Double plays—Weaver and Foley; Jones and Sullivan.

Umpire—Steward, of St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 14.—Base-ball: Tecumsehs, 3; Manchesters, 0; ten innings.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 14.—Stars, 8; Crickets, 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14.—Springfields, 5; Alleghenys, 3.

LYNN, Mass., May 14.—Base-ball: Buffalos, 7; Live Oaks, 5.

THE TURF.

RACE-TRACK, LEXINGTON, Ky., May 14.—The ten hours of rain last night has converted the track into mud, and frightened away a large part of the attendance. The general discomfort is greatly added to by a cold north wind. Just before the race the pool-selling indicated the following order of preference: D'Artignan, $45; Bill Dillon, $40; Megibben's entries, Elema and Emma C., together, $60; Joe Rodes, $35; Harry Peyton, $28; Tolono, $28; Short Line, $20.

After a number of false starts the crowd got off, leaving Harry Peyton and Tolono at the post, but starting fully 100 yards behind the rest. Bill Dillon, Joe Rodes, and Emma C. passed the judges' stand in the way named, the others seventy-five yards behind. In this order they rounded into the back-stretch, when Harry Peyton commenced gaining on the leaders, overtaking them half way down the home-stretch, and came home a winner by a neck, Bill Dillon second, and Emma C. third. Time, 2:52½.

The second race was a sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds which had never won a race prior to March 1, 1878, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $150 added, second horse to receive $50. Mile heats. This race failed to excite any very great interest, due to the perfect ease with which McHenry, after running behind the other horses until they had reached the head of the home-stretch, and between that point and the judges' stand dashing past the entire field and passing under the string on a canter several lengths ahead; the second heat being a repetition of the first:

A. Buford's ch. c. McHenry, by Enquirer	1	1
J. A. Grinstead's b. c., by War Dance	3	2
E. E. Eagle's b. f. Fairy Queen, by Enquirer	5	3
Steuben & Redmon's b. c. Ben Hadley, by Baywood	2	dist
G. W. Bowen & Co.'s b. f. Belle Palmer, by imp. Bonnie Scotland	4	dist

Time—1:54¼. 1:54¼.

BILLIARDS.

In a three-ball game with an amateur at the J. M. Brunswick & Balke warerooms yesterday, Schafer made the biggest run of his life—584 points. He had the balls scattered three times in the course of the run, and had them in good position on the rail when he made the 584th point, the run being ended by reason of a clumsy foul in recovering his equilibrium after successfully executing an unusually awkward masse shot for position.

THE CITY-HALL.

Interest of the City in the Court-House Square.

Some Early History on That Interesting Subject.

During the last two weeks resolutions have been introduced in the County Board,—one offering to pay the city for the basement which it has put in on the Court-House Square, and the other claiming that the city had no right at all on that square, and that it ought to pick up its traps and march off. The object of these two resolutions is the same. It is to throw the construction of the west half of the building into the hands of the County Ring. A little over a year ago, while the city was still in doubt as to what it would do, or when it would do it, it was suggested that the county should build the west half on the city's account and lease it to it until the city was able to pay for it. This proposition might have been accepted, if it had not been insisted, as one of the conditions of the arrangement, that the County Board should let the contracts. There was a ring in the Council then which wanted to have its fingers in the letting of the contracts, and it refused. The people in the County Board, however, are as anxious to do it as they were then, so as to give another job to Walker. It is now claimed that the county will need both the east and the west half, and that it ought to erect and occupy the entire structure. It is claimed that the city has no rights on the ground—that it must be made to move off, and that then the county will go on and let to Walker the contract for building the west half, and to Sexton the contract for building the dome. Since the point will be raised that the city has no legal rights on the Court-House Square, and that the county cannot give it any, it is well to see what

THE EXACT STATUS

of both parties is.

In 1851 a contract was made between the city and county by which the two contributed in unequal proportions to the erection of a Court-House, the city occupying so many rooms and the county so many. In 1858 a supplemental contract was made. Another story was put upon the building, which was then divided between the two parties, the city having eight twenty-firsts and the county thirteen twenty-firsts. Matters ran along in this way until 1868, when the new wings were built, and when the city paid $50,000 to the county, in consideration of which it acquired a full half of the old building except the basement. At that time—during 1867 and 1868—the question was raised that the city had no rights in the property, and the matter was referred to a special committee of the Board of Supervisors. That Committee got an opinion on the subject from James P. Root, which presents concisely

THE CASE ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY.

That opinion is as follows:

"The land on which the Court-House in the City of Chicago stands (being Block 39, Original Town of Chicago) was granted by the United States to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

"By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Canal Commissioners acquired control of these canal lands.

"In 1831 the General Assembly passed a law which contains the following section:

SEC. 12. Said Commissioners are authorized, if they may be of the opinion that it will increase the value of lots in any towns laid on in the canal lands, that have or may become seats of justice, to give a guarantee of lots in said town, not exceeding ten acres, to aid in the erection of public buildings; for which donation the Governor shall issue his patent as in other cases.—[Pub. Laws, 1831, p. 43.]

"In Record 'A,' page 20, I find a patent granted by George Reynolds, dated Nov. 10, 1831, to the 'County Commissioners of the County of Cook,' which recites that by deed of donation deposited in the office of Secretary of State, bearing date June 16, 1831, and executed by John Houston, Bowling Green, and Charles Dunn, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the said Commissioner had, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled 'An act to amend an act to provide for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal,' approved Feb. 15, 1831, given to the County Commissioners of the County of Cook, and their successors in office, to aid said county in the erection of public buildings, Block 39 aforesaid, with other property.

"This patent, therefore, grants the same to said Commissioners and their successors in office, for the use and benefit of said county, to have and to hold the same with the appurtenances, to the said County Commissioners of Cook County and their successors in office forever, to the use and for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, and to and for no other use or purpose whatever.

"The law of Illinois in force at the time of this grant, on the subject of counties, was passed in 1827, and was re-enacted in 1845, and continued in force until the adoption of the Township Organization law in 1851. [See Gale's Statutes, p. 158, R. S., 1845, p. 130.]

"By that law [Sec. 1] counties were declared to be bodies corporate and politic, could sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded. [Sec. 2.] All deeds, grants, and conveyances to any county, or the inhabitants thereof, or to the Commissioners, or County Court, or other person, for the use of the county vested in the county in fee simple or otherwise, all such right, title, interest, and estate as the grantor had in the lands conveyed. [Sec. 3.] Authorized the County Commissioners' Court to appoint a Commissioner to sell and dispose of any real estate belonging to their county.

"By Sec. 37, R. S. 1845, p. 135, the County Commissioners' Court were authorized to lease vacant rooms in the Court-House for one year only.

"By Sec. 88, 'The said County Commissioners shall have the care and custody of said Court-Houses, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.'

"All the above provisions of the statutes of 1827 and of 1845 are now in force. [See Statutes of Illinois (Scates), page 302.]

"The Township Organization law of Feb. 17, 1851 [Session Laws 35], provides that whenever the people of a county shall have adopted 'township organization,' the Board of Supervisors supersedes the County Commissioners' Court, and it enumerates the powers of the county, and in a subsequent article the powers of the Board of Supervisors.

"By that act a county is a body corporate and politic, and has capacity

To purchase and hold lands within its own limits and for the use of its inhabitants, subject to the power of the General Assembly over the same; to make such orders for the disposition, regulation, or use of its corporate property as may be deemed conducive to the interests of its inhabitants. No county under this organization shall possess or exercise any corporate powers except such as are enumerated in this act, or shall be specially given by law, or shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so given. The powers of a county, as a body politic, can only be exercised by the Board of Supervisors thereof, or in pursuance of a resolution adopted by them.

The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State shall have power, at their annual meetings, or at any other meeting, to make all such orders concerning the corporate property of the county as they may deem expedient.

IN 1851 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED THE FOLLOWING:

AN ACT to prevent the sale of the Public Square in the City of Chicago. Approved Feb. 1, 1851.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Block No. 39, in the Original Town of Chicago, be, and the same is hereby, dedicated to public uses, as a public common and square.

SEC. 2. The Board of Supervisors, and all other county authorities of the County of Cook, and the Common Council of the City of Chicago, are hereby forbidden to sell, mortgage, incumber, or convey said Block 39 or any part thereof.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the location of county buildings on said Block 39.

SEC. 4. This act is to be in force and take effect from and after its passage. [Session Laws, Second Session, 1849 and 1851, p. 19.]

These are all the statutes that bear upon the block in question, or relate to the power of the Board of Supervisors, or control of the same.

In June, 1851, the Supervisors filed for record an instrument which recites that a subdivision of Block 39 had been made, and orders all subdivisions vacated; and then the whole of Block 39 shall be used for the purpose of erecting the public buildings of said county thereon. Dated June 5, 1852, and signed by the Supervisors. Recorded in Book 42, page 134.

Subsequently an agreement was made between the city and county, and recorded in Book 43, page 233, reciting "That the Board of Supervisors did, on the 1st of June, 1851, by resolution, duly entered of record in the office of the County Court, under an act of the Legislature of Illinois authorizing them to do so, did appoint Charles V. Dyer and others agents of the county to erect the public buildings of said county on Block 39, and to make arrangements to furnish the city with suitable rooms to accommodate said city; 'and therefore it was agreed that "the said City of Chicago and the said County of Cook, in consideration of the sums to be expended in erecting said buildings, shall each forever hold and enjoy, use and control, without molestation or hindrance from the other, the full proportion of said building erected and set apart for each of said parties respectively.'

"The grant from the State limited the use of the Court-House Square to a particular purpose, viz.: to aid in the erection of public buildings, and the county could have sold it for that purpose, and no other, or it might have occupied it by erecting the buildings thereon.

"By the act of 1851 the county is, however, prohibited from selling, mortgaging, incumbering, or conveying said block, or any part thereof. This act would take away from the Board all the power they had before that time.

"The county is a corporation created by the General Assembly, and can only exercise such powers as may be granted. The Legislature has control over all property which may belong to the county. Sovereign power is vested in the General Assembly, and it may pass any law which is not prohibited by the Constitution. (2 Ill., 513.)

"The third section of the act provides that nothing in the act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the location of county buildings on said block.

"If there was no limit before to the use of the public square, this certainly fixes a limit. It shall remain as a public square, but the county buildings may be located thereon. The Board of Supervisors, therefore, have not now, nor have they had at any time since Feb. 4, 1851, the power to erect any building or part of building, or to permit any one else to erect any building or part of building, for any other purpose than a county building. A county building is a Court-House, fire-proof Recorder's office, jail, or any other building necessary in which to do the business appertaining to the county.

"The land was donated to Cook County years before Chicago became a corporation, and the fee being in the County of Cook for a public square on which the county may lawfully erect its necessary buildings, the Board of Supervisors have no authority to sell, convey, or incumber the land, or erect thereon any building which is not exclusively for county purposes.

"I have referred to the various statutes bearing on the subject of counties to show that counties are bodies corporate and politic—that they may own and hold real estate, and that they derive their whole power from the Legislature. Other municipal corporations may exist within their borders, but in law they are distinct; their rights, powers, and duties are also distinct.

"The Board of Supervisors never had the power to make arrangements to furnish the city with suitable rooms to accommodate said city. They had no right or power to grant the city any fee, easement, or interest in any portion of the public square. A perpetual right to use and occupy a permanent building, or portion thereof, is such an interest as will require conveyance.

"The City of Chicago, although within the County of Cook, and embracing a portion of the same population, is a corporation as distinct from the county as a horse-railroad company, and the Court would certainly interfere on behalf of the taxpayers if the Board should undertake to erect a building in common with a railroad company on the public square.

"The county has not the power to permit its funds to be diverted to the erection of a building which is not strictly for county purposes. The county could not pay bounties without authority from the General Assembly. It must follow the strict letter of the law. It has been decided over and over again that all laws relating to public officers or corporations must be construed strictly.

"I have had but a short time to examine this question, but the time I have found leads me to conclude,

"1. That the county cannot sell the Court-House Square nor any part thereof; and,

"2. That they cannot divert the use of it for any purpose except for county buildings; and

"3. That the Board of Supervisors have the entire control of it, subject to the uses for which the law has declared it should be held."

THE OTHER SIDE.

This opinion was submitted to the Council, and referred by it to S. A. Irvin, who was then Corporation Counsel. That gentleman, while admitting the truth of the facts stated by Mr. Root, could not concur in his law. The contract made between the city and county in 1851 and 1858 provides for the perpetual occupancy by the city of certain portions of the Court-House in consideration of its paying a certain proportion of the cost of the structure. The question was whether the Board of Supervisors were authorized to make such contracts. As the State granted a public square to the county to aid it in the erection of public buildings, Mr. Irvin could not see how these contracts violated it. They were to be leases, and the interest of the city thereunder was nothing more nor less than a leasehold interest. The consideration therefor paid by the city was appropriated and used in the building and enlargement of the Court-House, and the grant made was therefore not violated or diverted.

As regards the act of 1851, he holds that its object is simply to prevent the sale of the public square. This the Legislature has undertaken to do in two ways: by dedicating it to public uses as a square, and by forbidding its being sold, mortgaged, incumbered, or conveyed. The arrangement between the city and county does not conflict with the first section, nor can any of the phrases in the second section militate against the validity of the city's rights under the contracts, unless it be the word, "incumbered." But the object of the Legislature in using that word was only to prevent both the corporate authorities of the county and city from doing anything that would divert it from, or interfere with, the public uses to which it had been dedicated. The occupancy by the city of a part of the Court-House is in harmony with the dedication of the square to public uses, and not such an incumbrance as was contemplated by the Legislature, for the act was simply a prohibition of its sale and use for private purposes. The cause which led to the passage of the act was a proposition to sell one-half of the square and cover the remainder with public buildings. To prevent this the act was passed, and immediately after its passage the first contract was entered into. That showed the construction given the act by the parties at the time of its passage. The construction was, that the county had the authority to grant, and the city to take, a perpetual leasehold interest in the Court-House.

The third section only provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to prevent the location of county buildings on Block 39. The author of the act put that in simply to obviate any possible misconstruction of the purpose and object of the act.

Mr. Irvin was, therefore, of the opinion that the contracts between the county and city conferred on the latter a perpetual leasehold interest in and to such parts of the Court-House as were thereby set apart, to-wit: that those contracts were authorized by the grant from the city to the county; that they did not violate any of the provisions of the act of 1851; and that what might thereafter be done in relation to the use and occupancy of the Court-House or the square must be by mutual agreement between the city and county.

NOTWITHSTANDING MR. ROOT'S OPINION, THE CITY AND COUNTY MADE ANOTHER CONTRACT,

by which provision was made for the erection of the east and west wings, and the exact sharing of the old edifice. This arrangement remained unaltered until after the fire. Then in 1872 another contract was drawn up,—the one which is now in litigation,—which provides that the city shall have a perpetual interest in the square for the purpose of erecting a City-Hall, which shall be of uniform design, etc., with the county's structure. If it was illegal for the County Board to make the contract which it did with the city in 1851, it was illegal for it to make a contract in 1872, for nothing was done between 1851 and 1872 to repeal the law of 1851, or to give powers to County Boards or Boards of Supervisors broad enough to repeal that special act. If that law is susceptible of the meaning given to it by Mr. Root, the city is a trespasser on the square, and must move off whenever the County Board so orders it.

But it will require something beyond a vote of the County Board to do this. As will be seen from Mr. Irvin's opinion, the views of lawyers differed on this point in 1867. And it will be very difficult to persuade the people of Chicago that the City-Hall is to be moved to any other point, especially since it was provided in the act by which the moneys expended on the canal were refunded to the city that a certain proportion of that sum was to be used in replacing bridges and in rebuilding public buildings on their original sites, it being well known at the time that this provision in reference to original sites was put in to stop the agitation regarding the removal of the City-Hall to the West Side. But in addition to all this, there is one law which was curiously enough overlooked by Mr. Root, although it was adopted but a few months prior to the giving of his opinion. This was an act passed by the General Assembly in March of 1867, the preamble to which tells its story:

WHEREAS, The block of ground in the City of Chicago upon which the Court-House stands is owned by the County of Cook, and the Court-House Building is owned in part by the County of Cook, and in part by the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors of said County of Cook are about purchasing the interest of said city in said Court-House building, but have no power to raise money for that purpose either by taxation or the issue of bonds; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Cook may, in their discretion, for the purpose of purchasing the interest of said city in said Court-House, issue bonds, and the proceeds shall be put into the Treasury to be used for the purchase of the interest of the said City of Chicago in said Court-House, etc.

This act of the Legislature recognized the fact that the City of Chicago had an interest in the Court-House which could only be acquired by the County Board through purchase, and this act may be taken to mean that the Board of Supervisors had authority to make the contracts which it did in 1851 and 1858 through which the city got a leasehold interest in Block 39.

IRVINGTON COLLEGE.

Possession of This Property Given to the State of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—It is just disclosed this evening by the Attorney-General that, in the case of The People vs. The Irvington College, the Washington County Circuit Court has granted a decree giving possession of the Institution to the State. The suit for possession was instituted by the Attorney-General, by direction of the Legislature, and has points of interest. The State many years ago received from the General Government a donation of two townships of lands, conditioned upon the proceeds of the same being used for education purposes only, and, hence, the property became known as "Seminary lands." In 1861, the Legislature granted a charter and donated 2,800 acres in Iroquois and Cook Counties to an Association, or Board, which established the Irvington Agricultural College in Washington County. With the proceeds of the donated lands, which were sold, 500 acres of land in Washington County were purchased (now valued at from $30 to $35 an acre), a college site chosen, and a frame building erected in which to teach scientific agriculture, etc., but where, instead, something of a cross between a country school and an academy has been maintained up to the present. Some mortgages were put on the property that will be paid by the State, which now gets back the property, conditioned upon its being used for educational purposes. The land and school building are estimated to be worth, less the liens, about $20,000. The question of the ownership of the property has agitated the Legislature for ten or twelve years past, and dilapidated Professors have appeared at intervals before the Legislative Committees in behalf of the retention of the college by its late owners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Missisquoi Spring Water—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin Co., Vermont.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE
THE VERY BEST MEDICINE
—FOR—
Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

NEWTON, N. H., March 27, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Once more I take the pen to praise that king of medicines, Vegetine. When I began to take Vegetine two years ago with such marked benefit, my friends thought it was a stimulant effect, and would soon subside, leaving me as bad as before. Thinking that some of those who read the testimonial which I wrote at that time, might think the same, I write once more to satisfy them on that point. Since I began to take Vegetine, almost two years ago, I have gained steadily until the present time, at which I am enjoying my former health, and consider myself cured by Vegetine. Two years ago I was as low as man could be and live. I was confined to the bed for eight months, and given up to die by eight doctors, some of the most skilled in this State. They said I had several diseases, including consumption, heart disease, and several others, equally fatal, and must die. But Vegetine, taken as a last resort, brought me through, and to that I owe my life. Since my health began to improve, I have made a study of disease, and find the cause of all my symptoms to have been Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and I also find that five cases of disease of every six are effects of the same cause. When the food is not properly digested in the stomach, it becomes a poisonous, putrid mass, which is absorbed into the blood, and by that it is conveyed to all parts of the system, causing symptoms of disease in any or all of the organs of the body, and, if the cause is not removed, these symptoms become in time organic diseases. I have given Vegetine a thorough test in my own case, and also in that of many of my acquaintances, and find it to be the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, one of the symptoms of which is usually the belief that you have some fatal organic disease. I am well known in the Towns of Goffstown, Weare, and Newton of this State (New Hampshire), and can furnish an undeniable corroboration of all of these statements. I will willingly answer any letters of inquiry in regard to my case, or the use of Vegetine. Yours truly, A. J. BURBECK.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure of Dyspepsia will follow its use.

VEGETINE
FOR
ASTHMA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—For the last fifteen years, during the months of May and June, I have been afflicted with what the doctors called Asthma. It was very distressing, rendering me miserable, so that I dreaded its coming on. I was recommended to use Vegetine. I took two bottles before I expected the attack, and was entirely relieved. I feel grateful to Vegetine. JNO. T. BALLINGER, 1108 Greek-st., Philadelphia.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE
FOR
Pimples and Eruptions of the Skin.

H. R. STEVENS:—

My mother has used your valuable medicine, "Vegetine," for Tetter and Eruptions of the Skin, and has found great relief by the use of it. I can recommend it for such complaints.

Dec. 20, 1877. R. A. BLACKWELL, Uniontown, Union Co., Ky.

PIMPLES
AND
Humors of the Face.

In this condition of the skin, the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the blood. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors to disappear. By internal treatment all impurities are thrown out. Vegetine gives a good circulation to the blood, relieving the inflamed or congested organism, restoring the health, giving a good, clear complexion.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison & Peoria-sts.

LADIES'
DRESS TRIMMINGS!

PURE SILK BL'K AMERICAN FRINGES—One hundred styles to select from—2-knot Fringe, 60c; 3-knot Fringe, 80c; 4-knot Fringe, 95c yard. Special Novelties of our own design at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65 and upwards.

BL'K SILK FRINGES, imported by us, Beaded in Jet, Claire de Lune, and Iris, an endless variety at 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, and $1 per yard.

DAGGER BRAIDS, Galloons, Gimps, Grass Moss Trimmings, in all colors, Plain and Beaded, in Iris, Claire de Lune, and Jet. The latest European Novelties at prices lower than any house here.

BUTTONS—The largest and best-selected line ever shown in this city. Pearl Buttons, plain and carved, 2 holes and shanks, in every color, combination, and size, to match all dress fabrics. These goods were imported by us at prices fully 30 per cent below present rates, of which our customers have the advantage.

RIBBONS AND TIES.

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, Pure Silk, all colors:
No. 4—7-8 inch wide, 10c per yard.
No. 5—1 inch wide, 12 1-2c per yard.
No. 7—1 1-4 inches wide, 15c per yard.
No. 9—1 3-4 inches wide, 17c per yard.
No. 12—2 1-4 inches wide, 25c per yard.
SASH RIBBONS per yard, 10c to 65c.
LADIES' BOWS in Crepe du Chene and Serge Silk at 18c, worth 40c.
Ladies' Plaid Ties, all colors, fringed ends, at 20c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,

NEW YORK, April 24, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the Election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 1 p. m. The transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 p. m., and open on MONDAY, June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

April 22, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Having been for twelve years a member of New York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks, Gold and Bonds; also, stock contracts, such as "straddles," "puts," and "calls" on large or small amounts, bought and sold on regular commissions and moderate margins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Diminishing Volume of Trade in Different Parts of the Country.

Finances in Chicago---Low Interest Rates in Boston---Sales of Silver by Germany.

The Produce Markets Steady and Generally Firmer---Provisions Quiet.

Corn in Active Demand for Shipment---A Fair Business in Wheat---Stocks of Grain Here and Elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.

The applications for discount are confined to comparatively a few of the customers of the banks, and are not large in amount or important in character. The general business of the city is diminishing in volume as summer approaches, and the opportunities for the employment of borrowed capital naturally decrease. Rates are 6@10 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 60c per $1,000 premium. The clearings were $2,500,000.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In the South business is quiet. The reports from Atlanta, Ga., and Galveston, Tex., two of the most active business centres in the South, show this to be the case. The Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* says, May 11, that quiet, relieved by an occasional spurt of activity in one or two departments, continues to be the prevailing feature of the merchandise markets from day to day. Merchants generally keep close within the limits of well-assured wants in making their purchases, and can hardly be induced to buy more than is absolutely necessary to carry them over a week or so. With this system regulating transactions, the trade movement keeps moderate in volume in all departments. The week was marked by few new features of noteworthy interest in any branch of trade. The Galveston *News*, of May 10, reports that trade last week was quiet. Orders did not equal expectations, and the attendance of buyers in person was small. Timely rains have fallen in nearly all portions of the State, and they were beginning to be badly needed in some sections. Crop prospects, on the whole, are better, if possible, than at the date of last week's review. The Cincinnati *Price Current* finds that "there are few country merchants coming in now, but their purchases have been so light that there must be considerable order trade all summer." The demand for goods now is chiefly on orders. The Pittsburg *Commercial* states that "the general business situation is tolerably satisfactory, though not especially active. A moderate movement is reported in all classes of trade, although the profits of nearly every one are down to a very narrow margin." In the Eastern cities trade is shrinking to summer dimensions. The merchandise markets of Philadelphia are described as very quiet by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the same state of affairs prevails in New York, Boston, Montreal, Baltimore, and other points.

RUSSIAN TAXATION.

The revenue system of Russia is described in the *Russische Revue* of St. Petersburg. The poll-tax introduced by Peter the Great still exists. The nobles were exempted, because they had to serve in the army, but the other 5,400,000 male inhabitants of Russia in 1722 had each to pay 80 copeks to raise the sum necessary to maintain the army. The copek is the one-hundredth part of a rouble, which is worth $0.734 in American gold. The poll-tax has varied in rate, and now runs in the different provinces from 1 rouble and 18 copeks to 2 roubles and 61 copeks. In some of the cities the poll-tax has been replaced by a land-tax. The peasants pay for the lands they occupy rents that correspond to those the serfs used to pay to their masters in money, produce, or labor. The rate at first was 40 copeks for each man, but it has been raised, and now ranges from 75 copeks to 3 roubles and 30 copeks. It is really a land-tax, but is assessed on the person. The Government collects an additional tax of 14 to 40 copeks a man as a communal assessment. There are many exceptions from taxation, which are generally so arranged as to encourage industry. The foregoing are the direct taxes. Indirect taxes are levied as follows: 1, on liquors. The product is taxed by making the tax proportional to the distilling capacity. There is also a license-tax on the retail liquor traffic, varied according to the size of the town where the sales are made. 2, salt, 30 copeks for each sixteen kilogramme. This tax is likely to be given up. 3, tobacco. Tobacco manufactories are allowed only in cities, and must have permits from the Government. They are closely watched. The tax is collected by stamps, as is done in the United States, and amounts to about 33 per cent ad valorem. 4, sugar. 5, stamp taxes and registration fees. The stamp taxes are of two kinds, fixed and proportional. There are two fixed stamp taxes, one of 5 copeks, which is put on all shares of stock and other similar papers, the value of which does not exceed 50 roubles, and the other of 40 copeks, put on shares of greater value, and on legal papers. The proportional stamp tax is, for bills of exchange, 8 to 9 per cent on the amount, and for renewals of loans, and for loans on security, one-quarter of one per cent on the amount. The registration fees are 4 per cent on sales of real estate.

SILVER IN GERMANY.

The facts with regard to the sales of silver by Germany were brought out recently by the Financial Committee of the Reichstag. At the end of March, 1878, 970,000,000 marks in silver and 91,000,000 marks in gold had been withdrawn from circulation. The coinage has been 1,579,700,000 marks of gold and 425,500,000 marks of silver. The Government has sold 450,000,000 marks of old silver, and estimates the amount still in circulation and to be disposed of at 400,000,000 marks. The discount on the silver sold has been 62,500,000 marks. The mark is equal to $0.238 in American gold.

BRITISH INDUSTRY.

There are apprehensions that troubles like those now embarrassing the cotton trade are in store for other staple British industries. The coal and iron trades are at a standstill. Coal pits are being shut up, the iron trade is much depressed, and with these two leading trades suffer all the dependent industries. Sheffield has been disappointed in the smallness of the orders it has received from the Government. All the war talk has produced no increase of activity in the armor-plate department, and the machinery for boring rifle barrels remains idle. The rail business is likewise suffering, as appears from the suspension of a majority of the rail-mills till better prices return.

LOW INTEREST RATES IN BOSTON.

The *Advertiser* says: We hear of transactions in first-class five months' paper at 3½ per cent, and a larger quantity than is offering on the market could be placed on the same favorable terms. Some surprise is occasionally expressed that those who have idle money do not invest it in the Government 4½ per cents, rather than to accept such low rates, but in behalf of loans at low rates it is argued that such investments are temporary. In a few months the money is expected to return, and if in the meantime the market becomes more active and rates advance, the holders of such funds will be in a position to profit by it. As to investment in Government bonds, there is an impression that when money becomes more active and rates advance, that there may be considerable of shrinkage.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and silver dollars were 100¼@100½ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 99¾@99⅞c on the dollar in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates current in New York and Chicago were:

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	486	488½
Belgium	515	512½
France	515	512½
Switzerland	515	512½
Germany	95¾	96
Holland	39⅝	40½
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	107½	107¾
United States 5-20s of '65	103¾	104¼
United States 5-20s of '67	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅛	....
United States 10-40s	106	106¼
United States new 5s of '81	104	104½
United States new 4½s	104¼	....
United States new 4 per cent coupons	100⅛	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*101	*102
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*101	*102
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*105¼	*106¼
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	*98	......
City Railway (South Side)	150	......
City Railway (West Side)	......	175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company	......	116
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	......	150
West Division Railway 7 per cents	......	*100¼

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Gold opened at 100⅝ and closed at 100⅝. Borrowing rates, 1 per cent to flat. Carrying rates, ½ to 2.

Governments were strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet and steady.

Business was interrupted somewhat in the Stock Exchange in the forenoon by the installation of new officers. The market was strong and generally higher, with Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western as features. The improvement in prices range from ⅛ to ⅜. Stock speculation was firm throughout the afternoon, with a general advance in prices of ¼ to 1⅛ from the lowest point of the morning. Dealings late in the day were on a larger scale, and there was a strong undertone. It was announced that the trunk lines had advanced rates about 25c between New York and Chicago, East and West, which had a favorable influence on New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Western shares. St. Paul and Northwestern advanced on telegrams that reports about the frost had been exaggerated, and that little or no damage had been done to the wheat crop. Lake Shore was one of the prominent features, and was hammered severely by the bears without effect. During the forenoon and early afternoon somebody took all the stock offered at 61⅞@62, and later some of the bears attempted to cover, when the stock advanced quickly to 62⅝, and dealings were quite animated. Transactions aggregated 79,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Lake Shore, 3,500 Wabash, 8,400 Northwestern common, 2,000 Northwestern preferred, 5,800 St. Paul common, 1,000 St. Paul preferred, 14,000 Lackawanna, 1,400 Michigan Central, 2,000 Ohios, 1,300 Western Union, and 1,600 Kansas Pacific.

Money market easy 3@4, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 4@5.

Customs receipts, $270,000.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed $156,000.

Clearings, $14,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, $6,298,000.

Sterling weak; long, 485½; short, 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107⅝	New 4½s	103¼
Coupons, '65, new	104	New 4 per cents	100⅝
Coupons, '67	106¾	10-40s, reg	106¼
Coupons, '68	109	Coupons	106¼
New 5s	104¾	Currency 6s	119¾

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	81⅛	C., C., C. & I.	26
Quicksilver	16	New Jersey Central	18⅜
Quicksilver pfd	30¼	Rock Island	106⅜
Pacific Mail	20¼	St. Paul	50⅜
Mariposa	101	St. Paul pfd	75¼
Mariposa pfd	101¾	Wabash	14⅛
Adams Express	103½	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells-Fargo	90½	Terre Haute	5
American Express	51	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Express	48¾	Chicago & Alton	72
New York Central	106⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	99
Erie	12¾	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
Erie pfd	32	D., L. & W.	54⅝
Harlem	147½	A. & P. Telegraph	20¼
Michigan Central	67	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	118	Chicago, B. & Q.	101¾
Union Pacific	68⅞	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¼
Lake Shore	62⅝	Central Pacific bonds	107⅛
Illinois Central	78¾	Union Pacific bonds	107⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	74¼	U. P. Land Grant	104⅜
Northwestern	50⅝	U. P. Sinking Fund	96⅝
Northwestern pfd	74¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	39¼	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	36	Missouri, 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	25		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	7	Hale & Norcross	5⅜
Alta	5¾	Julia Consolidated	4⅜
Belcher	2½	Justice	3⅜
Best & Belcher	10½	Leopard	13-16
Bullion	3¼	Mexican	7⅝
Caledonia	1⅝	Northern Belle	8½
California	23⅞	Ophir	29¾
Choliar	23	Overman	7¾
Con. Virginia	12¾	Raymond & Ely	2⅛
Crown Point	3	Savage	9
Eureka Con	59½	Sierra Nevada	8
Exchequer	2	Silver Hill	1⅛
Gould & Curry	4¾	Union Consolidated	3⅛
Grand Prize	3¼	Yellow Jacket	7

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Gold, 100¾@101.

Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 489½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 14.—Consols—95 15-16; Account, 96.

United States Bonds—65s, 5¼; 67s, 108¼; 10-40s, 107⅞; New 5s, 6¼.

Erie, 12¼; preferred, 31½.

PARIS, May 14.—Rents, 109f—70c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Halsted st, 28 ft s of Willow st, w f, 24x140 ft, improved, dated May 13	$ 1,300
Ewing st, 100 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Feb. 27	1,600
Illinois st, 500 ft e of St. Clair st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Feb. 18	2,500
Dania av, 168 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 49x126 3-10 ft, dated April 4	1,100
West Indiana st, 125 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated May 8	1,400
Fig st, 335 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 16, 1873	1,200
Twenty-first st, 175 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 6	1,200
West Division st, 103½ ft w of Rockwell st, s f, 50x122 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1877	900
North Branch st, 173 ft w of Halsted st, n f, und 7-16 of 100x203 ft to river, dated May 14	5,000
Und ⅛ of same premises, dated May 14	1,000
West Lake st, 75 ft e of Rockwell st, n f, 25x95 ft, improved, dated May 14	4,000
Western av, 96 ft s of Berlin st, w f, 24x100 ft; also Oakley st, 24 ft s of Hamburg st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 14	1,000
Murray st, 69 3-10 ft n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 11	990
Ferdinand st, 312 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated May 14	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-fifth st, 77⅗ ft w of Champlain av, s f, 77⅗x194 ft, dated April 12	$ 4,200

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

	Saturday.	*Monday.*
Mess pork	$ 8.20	$ 8.22½
Lard	6.75	6.77½
Shoulders, boxed	3.62½	3.62½
Short ribs, boxed	4.62½	4.62½
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.10¼	1.10¾
Corn	39¾	40
Oats	26⅛	26¼
Rye	58	58½
Barley	50½	51
Live hogs	3 @3½	3⅛@3½
Cattle	2¾@5½	2¾@5½
Gold	100.50	100.62½
Consols	95 15-16	95 15-16
Sterling exchange	486¼	486¼

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	9,450	9,408	7,426	9,322
Wheat, bu	109,474	7,235	84,977	22,823
Corn, bu	253,754	214,472	154,727	35,884
Oats, bu	91,044	49,818	54,901	46,714
Rye, bu	5,209	7,207	2,757	1,680
Barley, bu	8,932	4,610	1,375	2,675
Grass seed, lbs	52,670	49,800	33,544	16,604
Flax seed, lbs	20,700	35,485	....	....
B. corn, lbs	1,080	20,000	14,336	113,470
C. meats, lbs	25,685	94,100	1,680,334	1,296,361
Beef, tcs	....	....	67	250
Beef, brls	....	....	97	12
Pork, brls	....	150	739	175
Lard, lbs	102,280	20,500	164,780	393,170
Tallow, lbs	72,625	74,640	....	125,180
Butter, lbs	186,220	106,622	138,070	61,015
Dre'd hogs, No	....	8	....	....
Live hogs, No	19,208	10,497	6,379	2,493
Cattle, No	2,830	4,439	2,340	2,858
Sheep, No	1,347	492	158	....
Hides, lbs	127,225	101,339	161,193	217,870
Highwin's, brls	....	50	150	100
Wool, lbs	106,735	84,089	163,155	172,313
Potatoes, bu	1,251	3,500	....	1,433
Coal, tons	4,685	3,465	313	708
Hay, tons	110	100	52	22
Lumber, m ft	10,716	10,876	2,024	1,897
Shingles, m	2,350	6,374	88	625
Salt, brls	576	507	2,335	1,920

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 2,633 bu wheat, 393 bu corn, 5,520 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 135 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 34 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 1 soft spring, 53 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (239 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 1 car yellow, 82 cars high-mixed, 7 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed, 297 cars No. 2 corn, 115 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (525 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 32 cars No. 2 white, 53 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (90 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 12 cars No. 2 do; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars feed (15 barley). Total (883 cars), 355,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,659 bu wheat, 204,924 bu corn, 37,226 bu oats, 3,400 bu rye, 10,382 bu barley.

Provision circles have been somewhat agitated on the point of averages in shoulders. It was claimed and denied that a lot of 12¼ lb averages could be made up of pieces running all the way between 8 and 18 lbs. The Inspection Department decided that the rules do not prescribe on weight limits in the case of shoulders, and that if the meat offered were good it must be accepted.

The foreign exports from Chicago on through bills of lading, last week, included 3,070 brls flour, 209,818 bu wheat, 94,213 bu corn, 247 brls pork, 4,868 boxes meats, 1,291 cases canned do, 5,050 tcs and 326 other pkgs lard, 423 pkgs butter and cheese, 440 brls tallow, 500 brls alcohol, 47,075 lbs seeds, 24,000 lbs hides, and 3,565 brls oatmeal.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally steady, the changes in prices being smaller than usual. Provisions opened firm, and eased off towards the close. Wheat was easy. Corn was firmer under an unusually good demand for shipment, and other breadstuffs were quiet. The British markets were firm on grain, and consols one point lower, which tended to cause firmness here, but some of the longs in wheat thought it a good time to sell, and fears were entertained that others would follow their example, which made our wheat market tame in the latter part of the session, especially as our stocks in store increased during last week.

Jobbers of dry goods had little fault to find with the position of affairs. The demand, while light in comparison with April, is reasonably active for this period of the season, and, with prices firm and collections easy, there is apparent on all sides a feeling of cheerfulness. Groceries were quoted as before. Coffees show great strength, and will no doubt soon advance, as prices at the seaboard have already moved up a full ½c within the past ten days. Sugars continue strong, under moderate stocks and unfavorable reports from Cuba. Rice and teas remained firm at fully former prices. In the dried-fruit market no important changes were developed. There was a fair city and country demand, and a uniformly well-sustained set of prices. Fish were quoted quiet and about steady. No changes of moment occurred in the butter and cheese markets. Oils were generally steady. Turpentine is a 1c higher in Wilmington, and is stronger here in sympathy. Paints remained steady and firm. Tobacco was quiet and unchanged, as were also leather, bagging, coal, and wood.

The demand for lumber continues good, and the general market tolerably steady. Cargoes are selling at recent prices, and lumber is retailed from the yards at prices that are covered by the quotations. Metals and hardware were in fair demand and steady. The wool market was inactive and nominal. Old stock is nearly out of the market, and the new clip is not yet ready to move. Hides were quiet and steady. Seeds were in small request at former prices. The season is over, and only few stray orders are now coming in. The demand for hay was fair, and the market steady under small offerings. Green fruits were generally in good request and steady, berries being firmer in consequence of the small receipts. Poultry was in moderate city demand, and eggs were firm under small offerings of strictly fresh stock. Potatoes were plenty, the receipts from the South being liberal and easier.

Lake freights were rather more active, but easy at the recent reduction, at 2c for corn to Buffalo, and 5c do to Kingston. Room was taken for 50,000 bu wheat and 200,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were tame at 8c for corn and 8¾c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 10c for corn to New York and 11c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quoted at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore; but 18c to New York was stated to be the maximum figure at which engagements were made.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 14—Receipts: Flour, 13,873 brls; wheat, 170,150 bu; corn, 354,175 bu; oats, 34,920 bu; corn-meal, 2,518 pkgs; rye, 24,990 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 1,311 bu; pork, 1,466 pkgs; beef, 1,121 pkgs; cut meats, 1,563 pkgs; lard, 1,316 pkgs; whisky, 8 brls.

Exports—24 hours—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 222,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	May 11, 1878.	*May 4,* 1878.	*May 12,* 1877.
Wheat—			
No. 2 W. W.	....	....	402
No. 2 red	2,973	798	2,780
No. 2 amber	....	1,120	....
No. 3 winter	760	....	4,252
Rejected winter	397	397	1,248
No. 1 spring	5,353	5,620	1,795
No. 2 spring	147,303	129,808	1,649,158
No. 3 spring	23,781	20,302	29,468
Rejected spring	8,683	4,782	18,173
No grade	....	....	385
No. 1 hard spring	110,741	68,457	26,333
No. 2 hard spring	119,609	131,431	62,406
Total	419,097	362,715	1,796,400
Corn—			
No. 1	20,059	21,802	26,055
No. 2	148,719	601,014	2,667,806
Rejected	86,052	112,709	128,713
No grade	1,556	1,089	9,690
High mixed	292,533	434,184	865,698
White	....	....	766
Yellow	11,559	11,518	9,141
New mixed	45,121	63,838	89,197
New high mixed	28,928	37,816	72,378
Total	634,537	1,283,250	3,869,444
Oats—			
No. 2	63,300	114,387	84,416
Rejected	690	690	25,328
No grade	....	1,813	3,688
No. 2 white	31,305	35,738	45,226
Total	95,295	152,628	158,658
Rye—			
No. 1	8,571	11,609	13,562
No. 2	20,341	19,106	147,831
Rejected	2,434	2,799	4,668
No grade	....	....	770
Total	31,346	33,604	166,831
Barley—			
No. 2	303,439	7,611	36,351
New do	....	336,144	79,577
No. 3	9,868	....	14,700
New No. 3	....	14,932	168,753
Rejected	....	....	73,093
Extra No. 3	22,551	28,542	....
Feed	14,299	12,220	....
Total	350,157	399,449	372,474

Total of all kinds in store, 1,530,432 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 648,713 bu corn, 57,333 bu oats, 2,258 bu rye, 44,282 bu barley, and an increase of 56,382 bu wheat. Total decrease, 701,214 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 96,678 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 10,082 bu No. 2 do.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	May 13, 1878.	*May 14,* 1877.
No. 1 spring hard	20,834	1,482
No. 1 spring regular	106,167	49,427
No. 2 spring regular	107,726	754,301
No. 3 spring regular	16,383	175,556
Rejected	937	48,231
Special bin	254,316	48,498
Total	496,363	1,077,499

Also, 20,133 bu corn, 19,607 bu oats, 357,490 bu barley, and 16,393 bu rye.

Also at Buffalo—Wheat, 629,875 bu; corn, 938,942 bu; oats, 262,896 bu; rye, 61,521 bu; barley, 18,090 bu. Oswego—Wheat, 210,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; rye, 25,000 bu; barley, 180,000 bu. Baltimore—Wheat, 256,300 bu; corn, 907,347 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs May 14, 1878: John V. Farwell & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Joseph Zinkan, 15 cases wine; Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 2 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 cases cigars; Leo Kalwall, 1 case cigars. Collections, $3,001.03.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, but steadier. The receipts of hogs were smaller than was generally expected, and this caused a firmer feeling among holders of product, which was afterwards modified when Liverpool reported a decline of 3d per 112 lbs on lard. Our receipts were rather light, with a fair volume of shipments, but apparently very few buying orders on the floor.

MESS PORK—Was less active and more irregular. The market advanced 5c per brl at the outset, but closed 2½c lower than the preceding afternoon. Sales were reported of 4,000 brls seller June at $8.27½@8.30; 10,000 brls seller July at $8.40@8.50; and 2,000 brls seller August at $8.62½@8.70. Total, 16,000 brls. The market closed tame at $8.20@8.25 cash or seller May; $8.20 seller June; $8.37½@8.40 seller July; $8.57½@8.60 seller August; and about $8.15@8.20 seller the year.

Prime mess steady at $7.75@8.00; and extra do at $7.00@7.50.

LARD—Was quiet. The feeling was a shade firmer early, but the market afterwards weakened in sympathy with Liverpool, and closed at the inside quotations of Monday afternoon. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs spot at $6.77½; 2,000 tcs seller June at $6.77½@6.80; and 7,500 tcs seller July at $6.85@6.90. Total, 10,750 tcs. The market closed tame at $6.75 cash or seller May; $6.77½ seller June; $6.85 seller July; and $6.92½@6.95 seller August.

MEATS—Were quiet and unchanged. The demand was very small, but holders were rather firm at the recent decline, and none of them willing to make further concessions. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shoulders at $3.60; and 40,000 lbs short ribs at $4.50. The following shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. and sh. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$3.50	$4.50	$4.50	$4.62½
Boxed	3.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.75
May, boxed	3.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.75
June, boxed	3.65	4.65	4.65	4.80

Long clears quoted at $4.35 loose, and $4.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 4¾@5c boxed; long-cut hams, 6¾@7c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6¾@6⅞c for 16 and 15 lb averages; green hams, 5@5½c for same averages; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4@4¼c for shoulders, 5¼@5½c for short ribs, 5½@5¾c for short clears, 7¼@8c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4¼@5½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess; $10.00@10.50 for extra mess; and $15.25@16.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 7½@7¾c for city, and 6¾@7c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet but firm. There was only a moderate inquiry, chiefly local, but holders were strong in their views, and offered little. Sales were reported of 350 brls winters, partly at $5.50; 350 brls spring extras at $4.50@7.00; 73 brls superfines at $2.62½; and 50 brls rye flour at $3.10. Total, 823 brls. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; good to prime brands of winters, $5.00@5.75; choice to fine spring, $5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, $4.75@5.25; low spring, $4.00@4.50; fair to good Minnesota spring, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.50; patent springs, $6.50@8.50; low grade, $2.75@4.00; rye, $3.00@3.25.

BRAN—Was less active, and a shade easier. Sales were 35 tons at $10.50 per ton on track and $10.75 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at $14.00 per ton.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 20 tons at $11.75@12.00 per ton free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $14.50 per ton on track. Sale was made of 25 brls fine on private terms.

WHEAT—Was generally rather quiet, and ruled higher, though the market could scarcely be called a firm one. Next month's deliveries advanced ⅛c, but closed only ⅛c above the latest quotations of Monday. Liverpool was reported firm and quiet, one private cable noting an upward tendency, and consols were easier, but New York was quiet, and our receipts were again rather large, with an increase in our stocks in store during last week. The news caused an advance early, but the situation was thought by some holders to be favorable to selling, and they offered wheat so freely for next month as to induce a reaction. For this month the market was very irregular. There was a good demand early, but by parties who are supposed to control the May deal, and others held off, the consequence being a flattening after the "parties of the first part" withdrew. Some of the old heads on 'Change insist that the market is about to be cornered for this month, though they agree that the quantity out is not large enough to offer much profit on the transaction. Seller June opened at $1.08¾, sold at $1.08@1.08¾, advanced to $1.08¾, and declined with some fluctuation to $1.07¾, closing at $1.07¾. Seller July sold at $1.05¼@1.05¾. Seller the month ranged at $1.10½@1.11¼, closing at $1.10¾. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 1 and No. 2 closed at about $1.10¾. Spot sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10¾@1.11¼; 51,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.10¼@1.10⅝; 4,000 bu No. 3 at $1.02@1.03¼; 800 bu do in Central at $1.01; 400 bu rejected at 87c; and 400 bu by sample at 92c on track. Total, 59,400 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.13¾@1.14, and 400 bu by sample at $1.15¼ free on board car.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 1,800 bu No. 2 red at $1.10½ in store.

CORN—Was active and firmer, closing about ⅛c higher than the previous afternoon. Liverpool was quoted a shade dearer, and New York was active, while the market sympathized with wheat, and our receipts were smaller than those of Tuesday. There was not really much inquiry for futures till the shipping demand was found to be decidedly active, that fact stimulating the speculative department. Several prominent firms were picking up the current offerings, most of them on orders which had been sent here because present freight-rates make the cost of transportation very small. Seller June opened at 39⅝c, sold at 39⅝c, declined to 39⅜c, and closed at 39⅜c bid. Seller July sold at 39⅞@40⅛c, closing at 40c. Seller the month was quiet at 39¾@39⅞c, closing at the outside. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at 40c, and do of high-mixed at 40⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 22,000 bu high-mixed at 40@40⅛c; 5,600 bu new do at 39c; 3,600 bu new mixed at 38c; 163,200 bu No. 2 at 39¾@40c; 36,800 bu rejected at 36¼@36⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 37c afloat; 6,000 bu by sample at 36¾@40c on track; and 3,200 bu do at 38@41c free on board cars. Total, 246,000 bu. Also, 100,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 40⅛c to arrive, free on board cars.

OATS—Were slow and ⅛@¼c lower, futures ruling steady but quiet during the last hour. The market weakened early under large receipts, 90 cars being inspected in, and shippers held off at first, but afterwards took hold, operating chiefly in samples. Futures were rather freely offered, with very little demand at any time in the session. The reported shipments were liberal, and the stock in store was reduced last week to less than 100,000 bu. No. 2 sold at 26@26⅛c, and closed at the inside. May and June opened at 26⅛c, and closed at 26c. July sold at 26c. The offerings by sample were large, and the demand fair at lower prices. White oats were preferred, and receivers of mixed were obliged to send some of their consignments to the elevators. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 26@26⅛c; 10,800 bu by sample at 25@29c on track; and 42,600 bu at 25@30c free on board. Total, 63,000 bu.

RYE—Was more active and steady. No. 2 and samples were taken for local use and shipment, the former bringing 58½c. May was in better request, and stronger at 58½c. June was dull at 57@58c, and July at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 58½c; 2,000 bu by sample at 54@59½c on track. Total, 7,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet but in better demand, and stronger under small offerings. Prices averaged ¾@1c higher on cash and futures, while low grades were unchanged. Futures were in request and firm, with a few sales at 52½c for June and 54c for July, these being the closing prices. Car lots of No. 2 brought 51@51¼c, and of feed 35c. Extra 3 was quiet at 39c, and No. 3 at 36c. The stock in store decreased nearly 50,000 bu last week, and consumers are still drawing out the grain, the present cool weather being favorable for malting. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 51@51¼c; 400 bu feed at 35c; 2,000 bu by sample at 35½@70c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 37@41c delivered. Total, 4,800 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 250,000 bu at $1.10¾ for May and $1.07½@1.08 for June.

Corn—20,000 bu at 40@40⅛c for July.

Oats—15,000 bu at 26⅛c for June.

Mess pork—1,250 brls at $8.22½ for June and $8.40 for July.

Lard—730 tcs at $6.95 for August and $6.85 for July.

LATER.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 500 brls at $8.25 for June and $8.42½ for July.

Lard was quiet. Sales 500 tcs, at $6.87½ for July.

Wheat was in moderate demand and firmer. June sold at $1.08@1.08¾, and closed at the outside. July sold at $1.05⅝@1.05¾, and closed at the outside. May closed at about $1.10¾.

Corn was firmer, selling at 39⅝@39⅞c for June and 40⅛@40⅜c for July, closing at the inside. May sold at 40@40⅛c.

Oats were quiet at 26⅛c for May, June, or July.

A charter was made for 20,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was a shade firmer, closing at $8.22½@8.25 for June, $8.40@8.42½ for July, and $8.60@8.62½ for August. Sales 1,250 brls, at $8.42½@8.45 for July and $8.60@8.62½ for August.

Lard was quiet, at $6.77½@6.80 for June and $6.85@6.87½ for July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Continues quiet and easy. The retail trade is fair, and the low freights to the seaboard are bringing in a few Eastern orders. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 5@5½c; green brush that will work itself, 5@5½c; red and red-tipped do, 3½@4½c; crooked, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The butter market remains in the same position as for the past fortnight, with the exception that the relatively low prices of the past few days have called out a somewhat freer movement. Prices remain weak, and a further decline seems imminent. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 17@20c; good to choice dairy, 13@16c; medium, 11@12c; inferior to common, 6@9c.

BAGGING—Remains steady and unchanged. For the time of year business is up to all reasonable expectations. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21; Otter Creek, 13½c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4c and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as for a number of days previous, but the average of sales was lower than at the close of last week, most of yesterday's trading being done at prices below 9c. We quote the market weak as follows: Full cream, 10@10½c; part skim, 8@9c; full skim, 5½@6½c; low grades, 3@5c.

COAL—Met with a restricted demand, and was steady at the late decline. We repeat our list: Lackawanna, large egg, $5.25; nut, $5.25; range, $5.75; and small egg, $5.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Were in good request, and firm at 8½@9c. The receipts continue moderate, and fresh stock is rather scarce.

FISH—Quotations remain as before. There is a well sustained movement on city and country account, and a fairly steady set of prices. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says of the Gloucester market: "The market shows a little better feeling, with no marked change in prices. New mackerel were first offered on Wednesday, and found ready takers at our figures. George's codfish had evidently reached their lowest limit, and few fitters are disposed to take them out of the butts at quotations. The surplus stock of codfish in the New York market has been closed out, and orders are being received from there, with a better call also from the West. The shipments the past week have been larger than for a month past." We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; family whitefish, $2.50@2.60; trout, $3.00; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 shore, $9.50@9.75; select mess, per ½-brl, $15.25@15.50; extra mess, $11.50; No. 1 bay, $7.00@7.50; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $7.00@7.50; No. 2 bay, $6.75@7.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $5.50; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.80@1.90; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.25@1.30; large family kits, $1.05@1.10; George's codfish, extra, $4.50@4.75; bank do, $3.50@3.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $6.50@6.75; do, round, brls, $5.25@5.50; do, ½-brls, $3.00; smoked halibut, 7@8c; scaled herring, per box, 28c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins, prunes, currants, blackberries, and pitted cherries remain firm. For other descriptions there was a quiet and steady feeling. Trade was generally reported fair for the season. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6c; figs, new, layers, 9@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 9@11c; French do, 13@16c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.85; London layers, $2.20@2.25; loose, Muscatel, $2.05@2.10; Valencia, 8@8½c; Zante currants, 5@6½c; citron, 17@18c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; New York and Michigan new, 5½@6½c; Southern, 4@4½c; Ohio, 4¾@5½c; peaches, unpaired, halves, 5@5½c; do quarters, 4½@4¾c; pared, 12@13c; blackberries, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 30@32c; pitted cherries, 25@26c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were firmer, the receipts being light, the rain having interfered with picking. Other fruits were steady. Gooseberries and cherries were slow. The frost is reported to have injured the cherries, grapes, peaches, and tomatoes in the northern part of Illinois and contiguous counties of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Across the lake the frost is reported to have been slight. Strawberries, $2.25@3.00 per case of 24 boxes; gooseberries, 5@6c per qt; cherries, 8@12c; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@14.00; box oranges, $5.50@6.50; bananas, red, $2.50@4.00 per bunch; pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—An active demand existed, and the market was firm for all of the staple articles, while in sugars and coffees the tendency was upward. Below are the prices current:

RICE—Carolina, 6½@7¾c; Louisiana, 6½@7¾c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 25@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@20c; good to prime, 18@18½c; common to fair, 16@17c; roasting, 15@15½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¼@10½c; crushed, 10¼@10½c; granulated, 10@10¼c; powdered, 10¼@10½c; A standard, 9½c; do, No. 2, 9½@9¾c; extra C, 8¾@9c; C No. 1, 8½@8⅝c; C No. 2, 8⅜@8½c; yellow, 8½@8¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 45@48c; California silver drips, 52@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 34@40c; extra do, 42@45c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black strap, 29@30c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15¾@16½c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.00; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 5¼c; Blue Lily, 5½c; White Lily, 5⅜c; White Rose, 5⅜c; Peach Blossom, 6½c; Savon Imperial, 5¼c.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. There were orders in waiting to be filled, but the supply of hay was small, that coming in having been sold previously. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $10.00; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.00; mixed, $8.00; upland prairie, $8.50@9.25; No. 1 prairie, $7.00; slough, $5.50@6.00.

HIDES—Were quiet and steady. The receipts are small, but dealers are wanting few hides, as their trade is slack. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c; green cured, light, 7½c; heavy, 6½@6⅝c; damaged, 5¼c; part cured, 5¾@6½c; green salted kip, 7½c; green calf, 10c; flint prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 40c; sheep pelts, wool estimated at 25c.

HOPS—Wells' circular gives the receipts of hops at New York since Sept. 1, 1877, at 127,729 bales, against 72,654 bales during the same time in 1876. The exports since Sept. 1 were 74,014 bales, against 37,196 in corresponding time in previous year. Eastern reports indicate that a large crop will be raised this year, and some of the farmers have determined to pay little attention to their yards, as they think hops will not pay them much. Some parties talk of plowing up the vines, and others of cultivating the finer qualities only, as the latter will be taken by foreigners at fair prices if they are not wanted in this country.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues fair and the given prices are generally adhered to:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $6.75; do, 10x14, IX, $9.25; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.75; do, 14x20, IX, $9.25.

PIG TIN—Large, 20c; small, 21c; bar, 22c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig, 4@5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6½c; lead pipe, 6½c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 28c; sheathing copper, 26c.

SHEET ZINC—7c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13½c; American planished A, 11c; B, 9½c; galvanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 50 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 4¼c.

NAILS—Were quiet at $2.50 rates.

OILS—Turpentine was stronger in sympathy with an advance at the sources of supply. Carbon, linseed, whale, and other lines comparatively were steady. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg, 16½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 21c; Michigan, legal test, 26½c; Elaine, 21c; extra winter lard oil, 64c; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 53c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 65c (5-brl lots 1c less); whale, winter-bleached, 68c; sperm, $1.50; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 53c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 18c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

PAINTS—A good business is in progress, and the course of prices remains steady. Paris-green is meeting with an increasing demand as the potato-bug season approaches, and prices are firm at 30c for strictly pure. We quote: White-lead, strictly pure, 8½c; do fancy brands, 6½@7¼c; French zinc, red seal, 10½c; do green seal, 12c; Paris-green, 25@30c; railroad colors, 7½@8c.

POTATOES—New Southern Peerless and Rose were plenty and in fair request at $2.50@3.50 per brl, according to size and quality. Old potatoes were slow at 30@40c per bu.

POULTRY—Was plenty and quiet at $2.75@3.25 per doz for chickens. Turkeys were quoted at 8@9c, and ducks at $2.75.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy were wanted to fill a few small orders, and ruled firm under meagre offerings. Medium clover sold at $3.50@4.25, and timothy at $1.15@1.27. Flax brought $1.31. The late seeds were dull at 40@65c.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. The stock is getting low, but the receipts are now increasing: Saginaw and New York fine salt, $1.00 per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.20; dairy, with bags, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.00; Ashton, $3.00@3.25 per sack.

TOBACCO—The past week has witnessed little change in the situation of the tobacco market. Buyers are still moving with caution, and pending the final settlement of the the tax question nothing more than a hand-to-mouth demand need be looked for. Prices remain nominally unchanged, as follows:

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 38@42c; good, 43@46c; fine, 48@52c; fancy, 53@55c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 40@45c; good to choice, 48@58c; extra, 60@65c; light-pressed, 52@70c; bright twist, 48@65c.

FINE CUT—Common to fair, 38@45c; medium to good, 48@58c; choice to fancy, 65@80c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 28@33c; good, 34@38c; common to medium, in cloth, 38@48c; good, 50@58c; choice to fancy, 60c@$1.00.

TEAS—Remain firm. Buyers are taking hold generously, and holders are not pressing sales. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 23@28c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@28c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Sold in a small way at former prices, or at $6.00@6.50 for beech, and at $6.50@7.00 for maple, delivered.

WHISKY—Was in good demand and firm. Sale was reported of 200 brls on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for raw. Alcohol for export was quoted at 33c bid and 34c asked for delivery in New York.

WOOL—Was inactive and nominal. Small lots of new wool are coming in, but not enough has been done to enable dealers to make up a list of quotations. Old wool is almost out of stock. The new clip, in the opinion of dealers, will open low. Following are the prices of old wool; new is about 5@6c less: Medium unwashed wools, 22@24c; fine do, 18@23c; coarse do, 20@23c; fine fleece, washed, 35@38c; medium do, 36@38c; coarse do, 33@35c; tub wools, choice, 38@39c; fair to good, 34@37c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,830	19,208	1,347
Tuesday	4,165	13,349	132
Total	6,995	32,557	1,479
Same time last week	6,384	25,670	1,513
Week before last	5,633	30,337	2,675
Shipments—			
Monday	2,340	6,379	158

CATTLE—Trade opened active, with prices firm all around, and that was the condition of the market throughout the day, the feeling at the close being quite as strong as at the opening of business in the morning. The receipts comparatively were light, the quality was good, and news from the East was not unfavorable, and on all hands there was a confident feeling. The offerings of choice and extra grades were more than ordinarily numerous, but the demand from exporters was more urgent than usual, and all were readily disposed of at plump prices. Feeders and the local trade also bought generously, and by the middle of the afternoon the yards were cleared. Among the more prominent sales were 15 head averaging 1,514 lbs at $5.60, by Holmes & Beckett; 14 head at $5.50 by Strader, Wadsworth & Co.; and 11 head at the same figure by Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. Feeders paid $4.00@4.40 for thrifty young steers weighing from 1,025 to 1,100 lbs, while the wants of the local trade were mostly supplied at $2.75@3.90.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.10@5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.30@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.85@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.75@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
15	1,514	$5.60	11	1,231	$4.60
30	1,431	5.25	17	1,227	4.65
14	1,065	5.50	16	1,372	4.70
15	1,469	5.25	29	1,122	4.55
15	1,413	5.15	16	1,056	4.50
17	1,322	5.12½	38	1,205	4.50
32	1,399	5.00	19	1,181	4.60
35	1,376	5.00	16	1,148	4.40
17	1,312	5.00	16	1,117	4.40
22	1,296	4.90	15	1,356	4.40
17	1,353	4.90	11	1,058	4.40
30	1,368	4.85	18	1,140	4.40
18	1,426	4.85	15	1,216	4.40
46	1,489	4.85	17	1,086	4.40
32	1,186	4.87½	15	1,073	4.35
64	1,277	4.82½	18	1,085	4.45
30	1,308	4.80	40	1,063	4.30
32	1,364	4.80	11	1,176	4.30
17	1,426	4.80	11	1,036	4.30
38	1,172	4.75	16	1,089	4.00
82	1,252	4.75	13	934	3.90
62	1,434	4.75	18	1,141	3.85
66	1,242	4.75	11	996	3.35
32	1,327	4.80	39 yearl'gs	525	3.10
108	1,294	4.80	99	1,518	5.10
32	1,259	4.80	45	1,280	5.00
17	1,182	4.70	65	1,383	5.05
20	1,124	4.70	104	1,294	5.25
17	1,170	4.62½	13	1,454	5.00
15	1,083	4.62½	40	1,342	5.05
17	1,223	4.65	11	1,069	5.05
31	1,255	4.60	11	1,518	5.50
50	1,232	4.60	17 calves	123	3.85
14	1,215	4.62½	39 calves	109	3.25
18	1,253	4.60			

HOGS—Yesterday's receipts were expected to show an increase over the number reported for Monday, but instead there was a decrease of some 6,000 head. The effect upon prices was to stiffen them, though no very marked advance resulted. Opening sales were at substantially the closing prices of the previous day, trade being quiet, but later the demand improved and prices moved up 5c on all grades. In addition to the usual demand, considerable purchases were made by Davis, Atkinson & Co. on European account. By the close of trade on Friday next the above firm expect to have ready for shipment to their Liverpool house 1,000 choice bacon hogs of about 200 lbs average. The day's trading was done at prices ranging from $2.50@2.80 for skips and scalawag lots generally, to $3.35@3.40 for choice heavy shipping lots, the bulk selling at $3.20@3.30. Closing quotations were $3.20@3.30 for common to choice light; $3.15@3.30 for mixed packing hogs; and $3.30@3.40 for good to choice heavy. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
20	275	$3.40	50	286	$3.25	43	242	$3.20
20	301	3.40	42	156	3.25	26	242	3.20
27	290	3.40	65	156	3.25	70	253	3.20
56	278	3.30	21	171	3.25	66	190	3.20
26	187	3.30	21	170	3.25	70	203	3.20
37	255	3.30	113	198	3.25	36	202	3.20
31	178	3.30	38	195	3.25	47	284	3.20
101	171	3.30	45	256	3.25	53	223	3.20
69	157	3.30	24	188	3.25	55	243	3.20
28	230	3.30	25	198	3.25	34	278	3.20
41	250	3.30	62	240	3.25	29	201	3.20
26	198	3.30	20	105	3.25	55	239	3.20
37	182	3.30	150	235	3.25	95	241	3.20
114	166	3.30	107	191	3.25	61	255	3.20
46	195	3.30	21	201	3.25	27	299	3.20
65	180	3.30	51	182	3.25	38	252	3.20
59	164	3.27½	22	320	3.20	26	243	3.20
48	188	3.25	29	279	3.20	61	260	3.20
31	241	3.25	81	188	3.20	27	260	3.20
46	187	3.25	59	175	3.20	31	251	3.20
62	262	3.25	60	247	3.20	61	194	3.15
65	165	3.25	62	216	3.20	45	242	3.15
30	272	3.25	59	253	3.20	53	271	3.15
30	274	3.25	52	293	3.20	91	275	3.15
22	284	3.25	41	189	3.20	20	133	3.00

SHEEP—Were inactive and nominal at $4.00@5.50 for unshorn, and at $3.00@4.50 for shorn.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—CATTLE—Stronger; tending upward; demand exceeds supply; prime to choice native shipping steers, $4.85@5.25; fair to good do, $4.40@4.75; do butchers', $3.90@4.35; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00; feeding steers, $3.85@4.30; stockers, $2.75@3.75; corn-fed Texas steers, $3.40@4.30; grass do, $2.50@3.50; Colorado steers, $3.50@4.65; receipts, 1,300.

HOGS—Active, and a shade higher; light shipping and packing, $3.15@3.25; receipts, 3,700.

SHEEP—Active, firm, and higher; extra shipping, $5.10@5.37½; good to choice, $4.60@5.00; common to fair, $3.50@4.50; receipts, 590.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 255 through and 306 yard stock; supply fair, but light demand and many on hand unsold; market active at about last weeks' prices.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 550 head; Yorkers, $3.45@3.55; Philadelphias, $3.60@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 6,800; selling ¼ to ⅜c lower than yesterday.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 323; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 400; no sales to-day on account of the absence of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,530; demand and offerings light; Yorkers, $3.50@3.70.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, May 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 762; quiet and firm; supply of Northern cattle light; choice, $7.50@7.75; extra, $7.00@7.25; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second quality, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,176; firm but unchanged; sheep, $3.00@5.75; sheared sheep, $2.00@4.50; lambs, $6.00@7.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—HOGS—Inactive and lower; common, $2.75@3.10; light, $3.20@3.40; packing, $3.25@3.45; butchers', $3.45@3.50; receipts, 2,297; shipments, 380.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

Since our report of a week ago there has been steadily fair demand for staple and seasonable goods and notions, and nothing has occurred to disturb the steadiness of values. More goods are being distributed than at a corresponding period for several seasons past and our jobbers anticipate a well sustained movement for some weeks to come. Reports from the interior represent a fairly satisfactory business in progress, and this is borne out by the prompt manner in which country merchants are remitting. Some brands of brown sheeting have been reduced ¼@½c, with which exception the quotations remain about as before. Concerning the export of domestic cottons, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The shipments of domestic cottons to foreign ports for the week have been the largest of any similar period for some time, reaching 5,693 packages from this port and 2,280 packages from Boston, or in all 7,973 packages, and for the expired portion of the year making a total of 40,382 packages, valued at $2,448,720, against 38,935 packages, valued at $2,690,827, for the same time in 1877, as compared with 32,033 packages, valued at $2,056,379, for 1876.

The above figures for the week include 6,789 pkgs brown cottons, 340 pkgs bleached cottons, 99 pkgs duck, 380 pkgs drills, 105 pkgs colored cottons, 109 pkgs prints, and 30 pkgs canton flannels. The total value of these shipments is something over $500,000. To any one familiar with the product and supply of cotton goods these figures cannot be read without a significant bearing upon the future demand and prices for the home market, if they are continued for a number of weeks. Our readers having heard so much of Fall River we can state that the above amount is nearly equal to three weeks' entire production of that city.

Distributors do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of this export movement at the present time. Let some one advertise an auction sale of 4,000 bales of cotton, and see how quick the damage to be wrought thereby would be passed from mouth to mouth. Then why not take the same recognition of double the amount of goods when immediately consumed, so far as this market is concerned? It is not against the interest of any distributing merchant that prices should be legitimately advanced. If agents will keep this business alive for a short while, its effect would be made apparent in advanced prices, and none than ourselves will take more pleasure in recording such a fact.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Men's wear of woolens for the fall trade rather more active, but buyers very careful in purchases; cotton goods quiet; prints moving slowly, and some makes of wide prints lower; low priced shirting prints in good request; staple ginghams fairly active, but dress styles quiet.

LUMBER.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles last week and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Week. 1878.	*Week.* 1877.	*Since Jan. 1,* 1878.	*Since Jan. 1,* 1877.
Receipts.				
Lumber, m ft	37,032	22,285	137,458	75,080
Shingles, m No	18,277	16,890	105,794	92,982
Shipments.				
Lumber, m ft	14,459	14,459	174,802	142,032
Shingles, m No	50,049	5,049	40,228	51,312

The cargo market was again fairly active at former prices. Manistee and Ludington joists and scantling brought $8.00, and inferior grades were quoted at $8.75. Common inch was quoted at $8.50@9.50, medium at $9.50@11.00. Lath were quiet at $1.25@1.35. Shingles sold at $2.15, and range from $2.00@2.20.

Sales cargo schr Sturges, from Manistee, 220,000 ft piece-stuff at $8.00.

Cargo schr Regulator, from White Lake, 130,000 ft piece-stuff at $7.75.

Cargo schr J. & A. Stronach, from Manistee, 500,000 "A" shingles at $2.15; 94,000 ft piece-stuff at $8.00.

The yard market was fairly active. Dry lumber is selling freely to the country, and the trade in green is improving. The stock at the yards was reduced last month nearly 50,000,000 ft, notwithstanding the large receipts for the month of April. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@34.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.50@17.00
First common dressed siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00@26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	32.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Fencing, 18 and 20 feet	11.00@12.50
Fencing, 12, 14, and 16 feet	11.50@13.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.50@11.00
Common boards	12.00@13.50
Cull boards	9.50@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@12.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 feet	12.00@17.50
Dimension green	10.00
Culls, 2 inch	9.00
Pickets, rough and select	10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00@20.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
Shingles, "A" standard to extra	2.35@2.50
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@1.30
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.25

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*, May 10, gives the following summary of the logging news of the past week: "The new crop of logs on the Upper Mississippi is in and coming into the booms fully a month earlier than usual, and the same may be said of the other streams with regard to the part of a crop which they will get out. On the St. Croix, but very few logs have yet reached the boom, but the drivers are wrestling with them in very low water, and last week they met with a serious accident—the logs from all the tributaries above Yellow River jammed at Big Island, some four miles below the mouth of the Namacoggan, and more rain will be required to get them off. The Upper Snake River logs are being "sacked" down by heavy crews, and it is still claimed they will all come in. On the Chippewa the drives are practically ended, and have yielded some 60,000,000 ft, of which 25,000,000 ft had run into Beef Slough up to Wednesday. On the Black they will get out 50,000,000 ft. On the Wisconsin River, from which our last week's reports were so cheerful, it seems the lumbermen fooled themselves out of a chance by failing to send crews up to the logs in time, and the water has left them. From Eastern Wisconsin and Michigan reports of the week are to the effect that the bulk of the logs will be got out, as the various sections have been favored with rains to make driving water. The amount of logs cut last winter will hardly reach the published estimates anywhere, and will not reach 50 per cent of a usual crop in the three States."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 14—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 25s 6d@26s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 3d@11s 4d; spring, 9s 9d@10s 5d; white, 11s 1d@11s 5d; club, 11s 4d@12s. Corn—New, 25s 3d@25s 6d; old, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 36s 9d. Receipts wheat last three days, 10,000 qrs, 7,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Spring, 9s 9d@10s 4d; white, 11s 1d@11s 5d; club, 11s 3d@12s. Corn—New, 25s 6d. Lard, 36s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 54s; Western, 46s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 26s 6d; short ribs, 27s; short clear, 26s; shoulders, 21s 6d. Hams, 35s. Lard, 36s 3d. Prime mess beef, 79s; India mess beef, 88s; extra India mess, 105s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 38s.

LONDON, May 14.—Liverpool—Wheat firm; California club, 11s 5d@11s 9d; do white, 11s 2d@11s 5d. Corn a shade dearer; 25s 9d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 27s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 25s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 9s 9d; white, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s 1d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 25s 3d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s. Lard, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—LATEST.—COTTON—Market dull at 6@6¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dearer.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 10,000 qrs; California white wheat, 11s@11s 5d; do club, 11s 3d@12s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 9d@10s 4d; do winter, 11s 3d@11s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 25s 6d@26s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, new, 25s 6d; old, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Oats, 3s 2d. Barley, 3s 8d. Peas—Canadian, 35s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 40s@42s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 46s. Prime mess beef, 79s. Lard—American, 36s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 25s 6d; short clear, 26s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 66s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 38s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s; refined, 9s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

RESIN—Common, 5s; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s.

LONDON, May 14.—REFINED PETROLEUM—9s 3d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 14.—PETROLEUM—26s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat in less request, and, though quoted up at the opening ½@1c per bu, left off generally weak at about yesterday's figures: sales, 144,000 bu, including 8,000 bu very choice Minnesota at $1.29. 10,000 bu Milwaukee at $1.27½; 14,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.24@1.25; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.20½@1.21; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, May option, at $1.23. Corn unusually brisk; demand quickened by frost and crop reports, which led early in the day to a slight advance, but leaning off easier on freer offerings: mixed Western ungraded, 49@52c; yellow Western choice at 55c. Demand for rye chiefly for export at about former rates, with sales of 6,000 bu No. 2 Western in lots at 71½@72½c; 6,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, at 73½c. Oats more active at rather stronger prices; white Western, 8,500 bu at 34½@39c; mixed Western, 21,000 bu at 34@35½c; No. 2 Chicago, 14,500 bu afloat at 35c; do old in store, 5,000 bu at 32c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in slack demand for early delivery at weak and irregular prices; sales of 110 brls within a range of $9.20; other kinds dull; Western mess inactive; May option down to $9.00@9.10; June, $9.05@9.10; July, $9.15@9.25; no sales reported. Cut meats quoted about steady. Bacon very moderately dealt in; Western long clear quoted at 4¾@5c. Western steam lard moderately sought for early delivery at easier rates; sales of 450 tcs in lots at $7.07½@7.12½, closing at $7.07½ asked; for forward delivery quiet; May option quoted at $7.05; June, $7.05; July, $7.10; seller December, $7.02½@7.07½; remainder of the year, $7.02½@7.07½; refined in light demand for the Continent; $7.35@7.45.

TALLOW—More sought for, with prime to choice city quoted on a basis of $7.12½@7.25.

SUGARS—Raw in moderately active demand, and quoted strong at 7¼c for fair and 7½c for good refining Cuba Muscovado; holders asking a shade higher; refined in fair request, with cut loaf quoted at 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 20 brls special brand at $1.08, and 50 brls at $1.08½; regular quoted at the close dull at $1.08½.

FREIGHTS—In the general market no important changes as to rates; offering of accommodation in berth and charter moderate, and ship-owners firm in their views as to rates; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 2,400 brls flour; of through freight and on Western contracts, at 2s 9d per brl; 71,000 bu grain—57,000 bu at 7¼@8d, and 14,000 bu wheat, part at 7½d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 14.—COTTON—Steady at 10⅝@10¾c; futures firm; May, 10.98c; June, 11.06c; July, 11.16c; August, 11.19@11.20c; September, 10.87@10.88c; October, 10.70c; November, 10.60@10.61c; December, 10.61@10.62c; January, 10.71@10.72c; February, 10.79@10.81c; March, 10.88@10.90c; April, 11.01@11.03c.

FLOUR—Unchanged; demand moderate; receipts, 13,000 brls. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 170,000 bu; opened stronger; closed with holders more disposed to realize; No. 3 spring, $1.17@1.18; No. 2 do, $1.20½@1.21; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.24@1.25; No. 2 Sheboygan, $1.24; No. 1 spring, $1.27½@1.29; No. 2 red winter, $1.32; No. 1 do, $1.36; No. 3 amber, $1.30; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.22½@1.24. Rye firm; Western, 72c. Barley dull and unchanged; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 354,000 bu; steamer, 49@49½c; high-mixed, 57½c; yellow Western, 51½@55c; round, 51c; No. 2, May, 51@51½c. Oats stronger; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 34½@35c; white do, 34½@40c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, 55@60c.

HOPS—Western, 5@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅜c; prime, 7⅜c; refined steady with a fair demand at 9@9¾c. Molasses—New Orleans, 28@50c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm; Carolina, 6½@7c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged; refined, 11⅛@11¼c; crude, 7@7½c.

TALLOW—7½@7¾c.

RESIN—Strained, 50@52½c.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—30c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 12½@13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef quiet; long clear middles, 4¾@5c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, $7.07½@7.12½.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; Western, 10@22c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.08@1.08½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—WOOL—Fairly active; new unwashed wools beginning to arrive; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 37½@40c; X, 37@38c; medium, 36@40c; coarse, 33@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 33@36c; medium, 37@39c; coarse, 33@34c; combing, washed, 40@48c; unwashed, 30c; Canada combing, 38@40c; fine unwashed, 23@25c; coarse and medium unwashed, 26@30c; tub-washed, 38@40c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; amber, $1.28@1.30; red, $1.26@1.29; white, $1.30@1.31. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet: white Western, 35@38c; mixed do, 32@33c. Rye quiet; 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Lard—Market dull; city kettle, 7@7¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; refined, 11c; crude, 9½@10c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 173,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.50; high grades, $5.60@6.37½.

GRAIN—Corn active and firm at 50@51c. Oats—Market easier at 34½@35c.

HAY—Quiet; fair, $13.50; choice, $15.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $9.25@9.50. Lard quiet and weak; tierce, 6¾@7¼c; keg, 8c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 4¼c; clear rib, 4⅝c; clear, 4¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; hams scarce and firm; sugar-cured, 7@9½c, as in size.

WHISKY—Steady; rectified, $1.05.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; ordinary to prime, 14½@17½c in gold. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 6@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7¼c; prime to choice, 7⅜@8⅛c; yellow clarified, 8½c. Molasses quiet; common, 18@20c; fair, 23@26c; prime, 30@42c. Rice—Market easier at 5½@6¾c.

BRAN—82c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.25@1.28; No. 2 winter red Western spot and May, $1.26½; June, $1.27¼@1.27½; July, $1.25@1.25¼. Corn—Western steady and firm; Western mixed, spot and May, 51½c; June, 51@51½c; July, 52¼@52½c; August, 53⅛@54c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 33@35c; mixed, 32@32½c; Pennsylvania, 33@35c. Rye quiet and nominal at 65@68c.

HAY—Dull and rather heavy.

PROVISIONS—Dull and depressed.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; Western, good to choice, 11@17c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and nominal; refined, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 14½@17½c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.05½@1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 25,600 bu; corn, 157,000 bu; oats, 3,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 49,500 bu.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, shade easier; cotton, 9-32d; flour, 2s 9d; grain, 9¼d.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—FLOUR—Easier and weak; only order trade.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.12; $1.11½ cash; $1.14½@1.13¼ June; $1.10@1.09½ July; No. 4 do, $1.05½@1.06; No. 2 spring, $1.05 bid. Corn lower for futures; No. 2 mixed, 38⅛@38¼c cash; 38⅛@38⅜c June; 40¼@40½c July. Oats lower; No. 2, 26@26½c cash; 26¼c June. Rye quiet but steady at 58c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing, $8.90@9.00 delivered. Lard nominally unchanged at $6.75. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon, lower for sides, at $5.10, $5.15, and $5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 129,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 32,000 bu; barley, none.

COTTON—Quiet but steady; middlings, 10½c; sales, 218 bales; receipts, 290; shipments, 435; stock, 900.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.27½; extra do, $1.30 asked, $1.29½ bid; amber Michigan, spot and May, $1.25; June, $1.26¼; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.20; June, $1.21½; No. 3 red, $1.14; rejected Wabash, $1.01. Corn dull No. 2, spot, 42½c; June, 43c; No. 2 white, 46c; rejected, 41½c; damaged 37c. Oats dull; nominal.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; prime, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

IN STORE—546,000 bu wheat, 868,000 bu corn, 155,000 bu oats.

TOLEDO, May 14—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, June, $1.25¼; No. 2 red winter spot, $1.19½ bid; sales June, $1.21. Corn dull; No. 2 June, 43½c; July, 44½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—COTTON—Firmer but not quotably higher at 10½c.

FLOUR—Demand active, firm, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; red, $1.12@1.17. Corn quiet but firm at 43@43½c. Oats steady at 28@31c. Rye steady and firm at 60@62c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged at $9.00. Lard quiet; current make, $6.70; kettle, $7.25@7.50. Bulk meats quiet at $3.70, $4.80, and $5.00. Bacon quiet but steady at $4.25@5.25, $5.37½, and $5.50@5.62½.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.02.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—In fair demand at 57@60c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet; a shade firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅜c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.14; No. 2 do, $1.10½; May, $1.10½; June, $1.08⅝; July, $1.07½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.04½. Corn unchanged; No. 2 old, 40c; new, 37@38c. Oats a shade easier; No. 2, 26c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 58½c. Barley unsettled and higher; No. 2 spring, cash, 66c; June, 67½c; July, 69½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Mess pork, $8.25. Prime steam lard, $6.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—COTTON—Firm at 10¼c.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $3.25@3.75; family, $4.25@4.50; No. 2, $5.00; fancy, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red, $1.15; amber and white, $1.19. Corn firm; good demand; white, 45c; mixed, 42c. Oats—Market dull; white, 31c; mixed, 30c. Rye—Market dull at 60c.

HAY—Firm at $9.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $9.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, $7.75; do kegs, $8.25. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3¼c; clear rib, $4.90@5.10. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5¼@5½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 7½@9c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—HOGS—Dull and lower at $3.15@3.25; receipts, 4,800; shipments, 45.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.15@1.16. Corn quiet at 41c. Oats steady at 26c. Rye—Michigan, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, $3.60; clear rib, $4.75. Lard, $6.85. Hams, 8@7½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Light milling demand; sales 10,000 bu spring at private terms; extra white, $1.37; No. 1 do, $1.35. Corn dull and easy; small lots of No. 2 mixed Western at 46½c. Oats quiet; sales of 1,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 32c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; wheat, 6c; corn, 5¼c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 14.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 54@57c; steamer, 49c; No. 1 and extra white, 39@42c; No. 1 white and No. 1 mixed, 36½@38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35½@37c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra, $1.31½@1.31¾; No. 1 white, $1.29½; amber, $1.25 bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.26.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, May 14.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 50 brls at $1.03.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.—COTTON—Firm; sales, 2,200 bales; ordinary, 8¾c; good do, 8⅝c; low middling, 9¾c; middling, 10½c; good middling, 11⅛c; receipts, net, 539; gross 1,171; exports to Great Britain, 1,100; to the Continent, 2,472; stock, 122,985.

GALVESTON, May 14.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 10⅜c; net receipts, 152 bales; exports, coastwise, 73.

MOBILE, May 14.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling, 10c; net receipts, 417 bales; sales, 580; exports, coastwise, 685.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅜c; net receipts, 209 bales; sales, 100.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 10c; net receipts, 546 bales; gross receipts, 580; sales, 100.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 14.—PETROLEUM—Market opened firm, with sales at $1.35, advanced to $1.41¼, declined to $1.40, at which price it closed firm. Shipments, 35,000 brls; average, 25,000; transactions, 439,000.

CLEVELAND, O., May 13.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 13.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, $1.58½ at Parker's; refined unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 14.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 28c.

Opium Culture in British India.

The vast extent to which the culture of opium has reached in British India may be realized when it is stated that the East Indian Government has, up to the present time, received one-seventh of its entire revenue from the preparation of opium. In China, during 1875, when its importation was on the increase, fully 90,000 boxes were imported; since when it has materially fallen off owing to the more extensive culture of opium in China. India yearly uses 1,033,000 acres of her most fertile soil for the culture of opium, really causing her serious injury, as the same land used for the production of grain would doubtless, in a great measure, if not altogether, lessen the liabilities to famine. To show how the Indian opium trade may suffer, an instance is given in the City of Mingpo, China, having 400,000 inhabitants. In that city there are no less than 2,700 opium booths, or one to every 148 living souls. Even the officers of the Imperial Palace at Pekin have each a booth in it. Generally speaking, the number of opium eaters in China is from 3½ to 4 millions. At present the duty to which it is subjected in China is 204 marks per box, but a so-called Ghefoo convention recently attempted a change, so that not only the importers have to pay a duty of entry, but the purchasers of the opium also have to pay a kind of transit duty, its quantity to be determined by the Governments of different provinces according to circumstances. This, however, has not been assented of the English Government, who secured in the Treaty of Tientsin (1860) the fixture of the above duty.

Prudently break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms and parlors; no patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodation. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12.

Dr. James is 60 years of age.

TEMPERANCE.

Annual Meeting of the National Prohibition Society.

Reports of the Officers---Addresses by Dr. Davis and Others.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Temperance Association began yesterday morning in Farwell Hall. There was only a moderate attendance. Among those who had come from abroad were Mr. J. N. Stearns, of New York, Secretary of the National Association; the Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia; the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., of Evanston; Judge McWilliams, of Dwight, Ill.; the Rev. W. E. Holyoke, of Byron, Ill.; the Hon. J. B. Campbell, of Bloomington, Ill.; most of the officers of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. of Illinois, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Rev. Dr. Lawson, of New York; the Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, Ill.; the Rev. A. H. Dean, of Joliet; and the following were from this city: the Rev. William W. Everts, Mr. E. S. Wells, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the Rev. W. T. Crafts, the Rev. W. H. Daniels, the Rev. W. A. Spencer, the Rev. J. Nate, G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance of Illinois; Mr. Daniel Wilkins, Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home; Mrs. J. A. Kanouse, President of the Woman's Gospel Temperance Association; Mr. F. F. Elmendorf, Mrs. C. G. Pettibone, the Rev. A. Gurney, Dr. R. L. Leonard, the Rev. Thomas Neaddy, Mrs. Kelley, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, the Rev. Henry Whitehead, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the Rev. J. M. Caldwell.

The exercises were prefaced by prayer and the singing of the hymns, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," "Rescue the perishing," and "Yield not to temptation." The meeting was then formally opened by Mr. E. S. Wells, Vice-President for the Northwest.

THE REV. WILLIAM W. EVERTS

delivered the address of welcome. He said that years ago Lecky wrote that the taste for liquors had been the greatest obstruction to the perfection of mind, morals, and manners of England for centuries. The same might be said of intemperance in this country. If they considered the subtlety of its approach, the multiplicity of its agencies, the wealth of its devotees, they could see that intemperance was the greatest obstruction in the path of Christianity. And it was right in the midst of civilization, of religion, and was therefore constantly dangerous. There was nothing so dangerous as intemperance. Take commercial frauds, defaults in private and public trusts, the havoc made in social life by gambling hells,—none of them were so evil in their results as intoxication. Take ambition, which had been such a curse to the world, inciting homicide, intrigues, insurrection, and revolution, but was not half so bad as drink, which deadened all goodness, and had nothing good in it. Ambition made heroes sometimes, alcohol made sots always. Take war,—sacking cities, devastating continents, slaughtering men,—it was not half so destructive as intemperance. War made great minds, lifted men up to honor, settled governmental questions, and liberated people from bondage, but intemperance simply attacked the source of all capabilities. Take slavery. But did not intoxication enthrall more men and put them in bondage than slavery? The sum of all evils was strong drink, growing up with civilization, entering insidiously the home and the church, becoming the vortex, the whirlpool, of the fast age in which we live. The cause of temperance was 3,000 years old,—the Rechabites were the first temperance order. But there was now more reason to work than ever. They must fight it out. They were going out and camping before the foe, where the fires were burning, and the battle was still going on. Line after line, and order after order, was falling in,—Red-Ribbon and Blue Ribbon. There might be occasional disagreements, but they were temporary and trivial, and already these were overcome, and the great armies of truth were sitting down before Troy, and Troy was doomed and must fall.

Mr. J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, then made his annual report, the substance of which was published yesterday.

THE REV. D. C. BABCOCK,

of Philadelphia, read a paper devoted to the consideration of the wine question from a Biblical standpoint. He quoted extracts from the writings of Dr. Dexter, of the *Congregationalist*, and of Dr. Herrick Johnson. It was certainly a great point to determine whether Christ and the Bible were for or against total abstinence, and the speaker called attention to the various passages where wine was mentioned, and to the various words which had all been translated to mean wine, while they really expressed different things. He regarded drinking as the greatest vice of this or any other age. Those who drank almost invariably became drunkards, and those who did not become drunkards left behind them a great deal of damaged humanity.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Rev. C. L. Thompson.

THE REV. A. GURNEY

spoke regarding the work of the Citizens' League. The temperance work was connected with the Citizens' League in only one respect. The Citizens' League was organized to enforce the laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors. If they wanted to convert society they must reach the convictions of society. If it was asked whether the temperance people had any facts, they could answer yes, plenty of facts. There were 250,000 saloons, swamps from which rose continually the miasma of sin. If they listened to the flow of the turbid stream, they could hear the gurgling of the lost souls. One hundred thousand prisoners walking through the doors of the prisons every year! Seven hundred children arrested every month for crime, arising from drunkenness! There were facts enough. Sixty thousand drunkards tumbling into their graves every year, 400 of them dying by their own hands. Not an hour but the soil was red with human blood spilt by drunkards. What did the temperance reformers want? They wanted two things: First, to persuade every man of his own free will to renounce the use of liquor; second, that the civil power, the organized arm of society, shall say to every man, "You shan't tempt children or grown people to this vice." They wanted the law to do something,—not much, but something. Laws could not reform, of course. Of all misconceptions of their position, the worst one was the oft-reiterated charge that temperance people could make reform by law. They didn't ask nor expect that. They did feel, however, that, while the law couldn't do anything, it ought to be on the side of right to repress open and shameless wrong. Was anything more open or shameless than to set out intoxicating liquors before boys of 10 or 12 years old? The speaker would rather that a man would come to his house and knock at the door and take his little Willie and cut his throat than to give him drink. Was it not an open and shameless wrong when men deliberately and for the sake of money did such a thing to little children? In conclusion, he would only say that the law for their protection was on the statute-book; let them put it in force.

THE REV. DR. RYDER,

of St. Paul's Universalist Church, said that there was undoubtedly a general unanimity of opinion among the audience in favor of restraining the evil of intemperance, and that something ought to be done by which that evil might be curtailed or destroyed. When they came to the means to be employed, there was a difference of opinion. Some were for prohibition, some for licensing, some for reforming by ordinary Christian work. Turning their attention to the practical question, he asked what could they do to prevent this vice in the community? The question confronting every man in regard to the evil was, that almost every nation in the world was troubled by intemperance in some form. In some places that intemperance was in the use of opium, or some other manufactured drug, either a stimulant or a narcotic. Why was it that almost everywhere intemperance in some form was found? Because intemperance was rooted in the natural appetite. Food and drink of some kind were a necessity of life. Nature did not teach people just what was fit for them, and they did not limit themselves to the simple things of the earth, but compounded drinks and food. People had their tea and coffee, and their tobacco, and other stimulants, until they had come into the region of ardent spirits, and until at last their artificial appetites, deformed and debased, had gotten control of the individual. What was to be done? In his opinion, reform was not to be obtained by decrying the men who sold liquors. The thing to do was to teach people what was proper for them to eat and to drink. Sometimes he heard people talk about temperance who were in the habit of using tobacco, cigars, and tea. He was thankful that men could obtain such control of themselves as to use those things without injury, but he thought that men should be in all things temperate, and, when they learned that tea and coffee were dehumanizing, they should leave off their use. Intemperance was undoubtedly a vice, and no one was at liberty to acquire the habit. In the earlier days of the temperance movement he had had a good deal to say against the men who sold liquor, but now he talked against the men who used it.

JACK WARBURTON,

a temperance missionary, was introduced. He said that, after so many men with a college education had spoken, he hesitated to come on the platform, for he had never had a day's learning except what he had gotten at the Methodist Sunday-school. He had been now four years and a half a reformed man, after forty-two years of drunkenness. He was a tippler before he was four days old. Mothers, in his early days, gave gin to children to keep them from crying. Later, beer was given him to make him a great, stalwart man. Ministers were in the habit of throwing the Bible at the Devil, but they ought to throw it into the pews. He was a hatter by trade, but for two years had been floating around as a missionary of the Woman's Temperance Society. He had been talking to men in State-Prisons, and he was going to fight for the rest of his life for temperance. A few nights ago he was rotten-egged at Crown Point, Ind., where he had been working for two weeks without making any impression. But at last he got 580 men to sign the pledge, including twelve of the lowest and dirtiest drunkards in the town.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD

spoke about the Gospel temperance movement. They had for their platform, "Woe unto the man that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips." She believed in the force of personal example, and her remarks were mostly illustrative of this idea. She narrated several incidents that occurred during her labors in New England during the past winter.

THE REV. DR. HATFIELD

wanted to say to the fathers and mothers present that, whatever else they might do, they could save their own children. He was afraid that people were apt to lose the proper sense of their responsibility. He had long since come to the conclusion that if any of his own children were lost, it would be his own fault and it should be charged up to him. It seemed to him that Christian fathers and mothers were stone-blind as to the duty towards their children. He was greatly shocked a few years ago by the death of a young man, a son of wealthy parents, from delirium tremens, and only a few days after that he met the father of that young man in Delmonico's, quaffing his wine. It was possible for parents to surround their children with an influence for good that they could not escape.

The Rev. Mr. Peeke did not think that men who sold liquor to minors had any right to live.

The Rev. Dr. Babcock then answered several questions which were propounded by people in the audience. To one question, "What is the food value of beer?" he replied that Dr. Liebig had declared that there was as much nutriment in the flour that could be laid on the side of a table-knife as there was in two gallons of the best Bavarian beer.

In the evening the exercises were opened by prayer and the singing of the hymn, "Work, for the night is coming." The Rev. W. F. Crafts was in charge of the preliminary service.

DR. N. S. DAVIS

was introduced, and spoke of "Medical and Chemical Temperance." He had long been impressed with the fact that, until a thorough change should be wrought in the ideas and expressions of those who gave tone to medical matters, there would be a barrier to the abolition of alcoholic drinks from use for medical purposes. They accustomed their children to the idea that alcoholic drinks were stimulants. So long as they stuck to that theory,—so long as it continued to dwell in the minds of the people,—so long would there stand an insuperable barrier to the banishment of alcohol from the fireside. When he spoke of alcoholic drinks he meant all drinks that contained alcohol. It was folly to attempt to separate wine and beer from whisky. They were the same except that one contained more alcohol than the other. While beer contained 6 to 7 per cent of alcohol, whisky contained 40 to 50 per cent. It might be said of beer that it contained other principles; it was true that the malt juice had a small amount of anodyne, which was good for the system, but the quantity was so small that it would require three or four large glasses for the good to take any effect, while there was enough alcohol in those glasses to counteract all the good effect. Liebig had declared that there was as much nutriment in one loaf of bread as in six barrels of beer. The truth regarding beer was there was absolutely nothing in it except the alcohol that would induce any one to drink it. Take away the alcohol, and any one would as soon drink dirty dish-water. There was nothing in wines except a few acids and alcohol, and subtracting the latter, no one would ever drink wine. Real science moved slowly. Alcohol had grown into use in society long before chemistry had decided what there was in wine that gave it its peculiar properties. People saw that any one taking wine grew buoyant, and hence naturally supposed it to be a stimulant. If wine were a tonic, why was it that a quantity of it caused a person to lose control of his faculties and muscles? The earliest chemical theory regarding alcohol was that it united with the hydrogen in the system and warmed the body. But it was soon proved that less carbonic acid gas was exhaled than where there was no alcohol in the system. That exploded the theory, but it was still held that alcohol warmed the body. Then came the thermometer, which, being applied to the body of a man intoxicated, showed that the temperature of the body was lessened by alcohol instead of being heightened. It was found by actual experiment that when alcohol was in the system it diminished the atomic changes and acted as a sedative. If molecular changes were entirely suspended life would become extinct. Alcohol was a constant retarder of life, and never even vivified and stimulated. Dr. Hammond had claimed that the alcohol was useful because it retarded the animal waste, and was thus equivalent to a stimulant. But even that theory was unfounded, for it was one of the conditions of life that these atomic changes must continue unretarded. Now, a man might drink two or three glasses of beer a day for twenty years and not die, or even appear to be in ill-health. Yet take that man and set him at manual labor, and it was then seen what drinking had done for him. He had gone to fat, and the muscle had softened, and he was rendered unable to do any work. The real effect of alcohol was to lessen the sensibility of the brain and to render the individual less conscious of outward impressions. Hence, a man who drank a glass of hot toddy in cold weather imagined that it warmed him, when, in reality, he was only rendered less conscious of the cold, not that he was really any less cold. That was the key to the whole story of alcohol. It was not a stimulant, but an anesthetic, which weakened the perception of the cold blast or the hot sun, and thus deceived the drinker into the idea that the alcohol itself counteracted the heat or cold.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to recommend to the Board of Education the introduction into the schools of this city a text-book on temperance.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER,

of Iowa, spoke on "Prohibition." That society recognized the necessity of suppressing intoxication was shown by the fact that there had been so much legislation about it. There was a misconception about the position of the Prohibitionists, whether it was moral or legal prohibition. It was not claimed by them that Prohibition would cure drunkenness, but that it would prevent people from buying liquor and gratifying a wicked appetite. On the Illinois statute-books it was provided that there should be as many liquor-shops licensed in every town "as the public good required." [Laughter.] The grand Red Ribbon and Blue Ribbon men would soon show that the public good didn't require any liquor-shops.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson, of New York, said that the Publication Society was yet at the threshold of its work. There was yet a great field before it. The speaker alluded to several of the books and pamphlets already printed by the Society.

The annual meeting of the Women's Temperance Union will be held to-day in Farwell Hall.

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Charters—Schrs Kingfisher, coal from Buffalo to Portage, 50c; Butcher Boy, coal from Cleveland to Chicago, 40c.

Clearances for twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, 14th: Props China, St. Louis, Duluth, Newburgh, Merchandise, C. J. Kershaw, Empire State, Ergo, William Cowry, Bay City; schr City of Sheboygan, Sheboygan; Russian, J. P. March, Cleveland; D. S. Austin, Milwaukee; Helen Pratt, 94 tons molding sand; Eagle Wing, Maumee Valley, Delaware; Correspondent, 416 tons coal, Ashtabula; Dacotah, Sanilac; Maria Martin, 1,000 tons coal; Hungerford, 500 tons coal, Queen City, Annie M. Petersen, M. Page, Scotia, Butcher Boy, North Cape, Chicago; Telegraph, Toledo; tug H. M. Martin, Cleveland; barge W. L. Peck, Saginaw.

Vessels passing Port Colborne locks for twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, 13th: Eastward—Props D. R. Van Allen, Africa, Superior, Zealand, Toledo to Montreal; City of Toledo, to Ogdensburg; Clinton, do to Kingston; barks William Horne, Toledo to Metcalf; Watertown, Chicago to Kingston; schr Glenifer, Chicago to Kingston; barges Clyde and Grimsby, Chicago to Kingston.

Westward—Prop Anna Munro, Port Robinson to Port Stanley; barks Norway and Siberia, Kingston to Toledo; L. S. Hammond, Cape Vincent to Chicago; Cavalier, Port Dalhousie to Bay City; Arctic, do to Perry Sound; Maryland, Toronto to Bay City; Sligo, do to Marquette; Gulnair, Hamilton to Buffalo; brig H. Roney, Kingston to Buffalo; schrs P. M. Rogers, Cape Vincent to Chicago; Ella Murton, Hamilton to Buffalo; Flora Carveth, Kingston to Cleveland; Anna Craig, Port Dalhousie to Toledo; Cheney Ames, Prescott to Toledo; Antelope, Kingston to Windsor; E. H. Rutherford, Kingston to Toledo; W. H. Oakes, Cape Vincent to Toledo; Kate Kelly, Oswego to Toledo; N. Dominion, Kingston to Perry Sound; L. A. Lyden, Port Dalhousie to Bay City; Oriental, Kingston to Sault Ste. Marie; Brooklyn, Kingston to Buffalo; Prince Alfred and Sweet Home, Kingston to Detroit; Jane Ralston, Clayton to Chicago.

Vessels discharging at elevator—Bark E. B. Benson, Toledo to Chicago; schr Ontario, Goodrich, no orders.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Charters reported yesterday—Schr Ogarita, ore, Marquette to Ashtabula, on p. t.; schr J. B. Merrill, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, on p. t.; schr Col. Ellsworth, coal, Cleveland to Cheboygan, at 50c; schr Our Son, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 35c; schr City of Cheboygan, coal, Cleveland to Cheboygan, at 50c; schr J. D. Sawyer, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 35c; schr Exile, old rails, Chicago to Cleveland, at $1.10; schr Marion Paige, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 35c; schr Kate Richmond, coal, Black River to Buffalo, at 35c; schr King Sisters, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, at 35c; schr L. C. Woodruff, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 35c; schr C. H. Johnson, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 40c, and a deck-load of stone at $1 per ton; schr Home, coal, Fairport to Sarnia, at 30c; schrs Butcher Boy and J. P. Marsh, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 40c; schr Oak Leaf, coal, Cleveland to Buffalo, at 35c, and a deck-load of grindstones at $1; also, schr Oak Leaf, coal, Ashtabula to Portage, and lumber, Portage to Cleveland, on private terms; schr N. C. West, pig-iron, Cleveland to Detroit, at 35c, free.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 14.—Down—Props Nashua, Philadelphia, St. Joseph, John Owen and raft, Raleigh and tow; schr Helvetia.

Up—Annie Young, Abercorn, Mary Pringle, Fletcher and consort, Maine and consort, Starucca and consort, Tuttle and consort; schrs Homer, Jane Bell, J. O. Thayer, F. A. Georger.

Wind—North, fresh.

Weather—Fine.

PORT HURON, May 14—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Mayflower, Manitoba, Ketcham and consort; schrs Reed, Case, S. V. R. Watson, James Paige, George M. Case, Eliza Allen.

Down—Prop Yosemite; schr L. C. Larned.

Wind northeast gentle; weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The demand for vessel room on 'Change yesterday was a little better than on Monday, without change in rates. Room was taken for 50,000 bu wheat and 220,000 bu corn. The sail rate on corn to Buffalo was 2c, the rate by lake and canal to New York was 8c, and the same by lake and rail about 9½c. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Prop Badger State, corn through; schrs Sage and F. C. Leighton corn at 2c. To Kingston—Schrs Bolivia and Sam Cook, corn at 5c. To Erie—Prop Wissahickon, wheat through. To Sarnia—Prop Caldwell and barge Guiding Star, corn through. In the afternoon the schr St. Andrew for corn to Buffalo at 2c.

COMMERCE OF BAY CITY.

The shipments from Bay City during the past week, as shown by the Custom-House books, are as follows:

Lumber, ft	13,846,951
Lath	1,181,400
Shingles	3,510,400
Staves	71,500
Hoops	498,000
Square timber, cubic ft	1,000
Salt, number brls	46,925

The total shipments to date are:

Lumber	52,218,111
Lath	4,116,400
Shingles	13,379,400
Staves	93,500
Hoops	2,098,000
Square timber, cubic ft	12,000
Salt, number brls	103,104

—*Tribune*, 13th.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, May 14.—The steam-barge Lothair and Coristude, in tow, arrived this morning with flags at half-mast for the loss of James Paterson, mate of the Lothair, on the 10th of May at 2 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that while on duty he rolled off the barge or fell overboard, when about twelve miles from Chicago. Cries were heard, but the unfortunate man was never seen again.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 14.—Arrived—Props J. S. Fay, Oscar Townsend, Forest City; schrs Edward Kelley, D. B. Rhodes, Harvey Brown, David Wagstaff.

Cleared—Props D. A. Wilson, Sparta; schrs Frank Perew, David Wagstaff, Sumatra.

Passed Up—Props Atlantic, India.

Down—Props Arctic, Peerless.

Weather—Fine.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, May 14.—Cleared—Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 49,016 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 87,134 ft lumber.

BRIDGEPORT, May 14—9 p. m.—Cleared—Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 10,084 feet lumber, 1,000 feet dressed flooring, 104,500 shingles, 200 posts; W. J. Roebuck, Bird's Bridge, 76,041 feet lumber, 50 posts.

MARINERS, NOTICE.

The Light-house Department have given notice that from about June 10 a third-class iron can buoy, painted red, will be placed on the extreme south point of the shoal extending in a southeasterly direction from North Point in Thunder Bay. The bearings of the buoy from prominent points will be given after it is placed.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 14.—Arrivals—Stmrs Idaho and Winslow, Duluth; schr Mary, Port Colborne.

Departures—Prop Alaska, schr R. B. Hayes, Chicago; prop Antelope, Milwaukee; prop Westford, Alpena; schr Mary, Allenburg.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—Grain-freights dull and entirely neglected, shippers being out of the market; 2¼c quoted as the nominal rate for wheat to Buffalo; no charters.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

AT CHICAGO.

Business in the harbor was very dull yesterday.

The fifty-two tugs in Chicago harbor are not very busily engaged at the present time.

There was not a loaded vessel at the lumber market last evening.

The low freight rates are having a very depressing effect on vessel interests.

The tug Ward was laid up for repairs yesterday, because of the breaking of her connecting-rod.

Yesterday the tug Ben Drake, which was used last season as an excursion-boat, was put in commission by the Union Towing Association.

ELSEWHERE.

Buffalo is badly in need of a night-clearance office.

A large fleet of vessels, which were wind-bound at Sand Beach, were expected at Bay City Monday.

A jam of vessels occurred in the Welland Canal, at Allansburg, Monday.

The Canada Southern car-ferry stmr Transfer has been put in dry-dock at Detroit for repairs.

The barge Agnes L. Potter is to receive a new foremast at Milwaukee.

The prop Champlain, the first vessel to go through the Welland this season, reached Oswego Saturday.

The name of the prop Robert Holland, of Collingwood, has been changed to "Northern Queen." The Holland was formerly an American vessel.

The barge Lathrop that was sunk at the Lime Kilns crossing by the schr A. B. Moore, a few days ago, had her deck load removed and was towed up to Clark's dry-dock, Detroit, for repairs Monday.

The outfit of the scow Dan Sickles was taken to Milwaukee Monday from Ahnapee. The wreckers recovered everything of value except one pump, a towline, and the small anchor, which had been lost overboard.

The Dominion Government grant for Cobourg harbor is $6,533, and it will be expended in building works to connect the lake ends of the piers. The Cobourg *World* hopes to see the work resumed this season, and the harbor in due time may become one of refuge on Lake Ontario.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylark, Michigan City, sundries, State street.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Mary Groh, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, lumber, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, Madison street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Scow D. I. Davis, Pentwater, stone, North Side gas-house.
Schr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, coal, no orders.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, coal, South Side gas-house.
Schr Hannah Etty, South Bay, posts, Ashland avenue.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludington, lumber, Polk street.
Schr W. Loutit, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Pathfinder, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, coal, no orders.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, lumber, Indiana street.
Schr E. Star, Muskegon, wood, Market.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Manitowoc, ice, North Branch.
Schr S. P. Wilson, South Haven, ties, Rock Island Railroad.
Schr Moses Gage, Pentwater, bark, Northern Tannery.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, ties, Market.
Schr Elva, Manistee, ties, Van Buren street.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber, east of Rush street.
Schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr M. C. Tremble, Buffalo, coal, lighthouse.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, sundries, LaSalle street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Kate Darley, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Potomac, Muskegon, light.
Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr H. C. Richards, Manistee, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr Una, Marinette, light.
Schr Souvenir, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Bennerton, Manitowoc, light.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Persia, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwick's Pier, light.
Schr Sardinia, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr Hannah Etty, South Bay, light.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Muskegon, light.
Prop Messenger, South Haven, sundries.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, light.
Schr Belle Brown, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mary Groh, Manistee, light.
Schr Henry J. Webb, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Uranus, Marinette, light.
Prop Favorite, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Sonora, Marinette, light.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Marinette, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, light.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kearsarge, Manistee, light.
Schr Sam Cook, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mariner, Manistee, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, stone.
Schr Milan, Ludington, light.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, light.
Schr Fayette Brown, Escanaba, light.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Prop Badger State, prop G. P. Heath, prop Skylark, prop Trader, prop Starrucca, prop Portage, stmr Chicago, stmr Alpena, stmr Corona.

COMMUNISM AND THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The policy of an increase of the Federal army at this time to 50,000 men may well be questioned. If our present Indian policy shall prove a success, it would seem that our present regular army file ought to be ample for all strictly national police purposes. The July strikes and riots of last year that assumed the character and proportion of a general insurrection was a novel occurrence with us, requiring prompt, military treatment. We are quite likely to have a repetition of such occurrences in the near future rendered more effective for evil by improved method, drill, and discipline, of which the Communistic movements give fair warning. Heretofore, the elements of anarchy have been confined to local emeutes. Last July it rose to the proportions of a great class insurrection. The next strike means organized revolution. THE TRIBUNE is wise in sounding the alarm and discussing measures of public safety. But is it entirely wise and prudent to rely on the Federal arm when we can much better protect ourselves? Of what account is a United States army of 50,000 men, with the railroads of the country entirely in control of rioters and revolutionists? The great change wrought in our industrial and social condition by the late enormous development of our railway system, and of our mining and manufacturing interests, has imposed on us the necessity for a change of method to secure social order in the future. It is a feeble and contemptable State that lacks the spirit or ability to defend the persons and property of its citizens against the assaults of local lawlessness and violence. Considerations of self-respect, and the obligations it has assumed to maintain social order demand the immediate organization by the State of Illinois of a State constabulary or police force sufficient for the protection of its lawful citizens against domestic violence. Let this force consist, if necessary, of a full regiment, recruited of respectable local persons, with, say, one or two companies assigned to this city, giving to other leading cities of the State sufficient for local protection. In addition to this, let our city provide a Gatling gun for each of the three Divisions, to be manned and controlled as an auxiliary to our police force, and we may then rest assured that the disgraceful lawlessness of July, 1877, will not soon be repeated or attempted. Some force of this sort has become a public necessity, as well as local, in order to conserve the autonomy of the State, which, owing to the cumulative growth of Federal power resulting from the War and other causes, is in danger of obliteration, or of becoming subordinated to a purely provincial status.

CLAUDE B. KING.

ILLINOIS DENTISTS.

Session of the State Association at Rockford, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 14.—The fourteenth annual session of the Illinois Dental Association met here to-day, President C. R. E. Koch, of Chicago, in the chair. The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. P. Woodbury, of Rockford. The roll-call showed thirty present.

The reports of the various committees were referred to the Executive Committee, consisting of George H. Cushing, of Chicago; C. A. Kitchen, of Rockford; and A. Scott Chapman, of Princeton.

The Committee on Legislation had no report, owing to the fact that no session of the Legislature has been held since the last meeting.

The programme was provided by the Executive Committee. The accepted topics for to-morrow's discussion will be "Clinics," by Drs. Morrison, of St. Louis; Stone, of Galesburg; Rohland, of Alton; and Black, of Jacksonville. The same on Thursday, by Drs. Townsend, of Pontiac; Hurtt, of Peoria; Stevens, of Chicago; and Campbell, of Bloomington. Also will be discussed, "Mechanical Dentistry," "Neuralgia," "The Epithelia and Their Derivatives, Especially the Dental Germ," "Operative Instruments: Their Practical Application," "Filling Proximal Cavities and Bleaching Teeth." The following resignations were accepted: P. H. Kimball, Aurora; O. Carpenter, Streator; C. R. Dwight, Danville.

Passed: That the delivery of Dr. Dean's essay be made the special order for Wednesday evening.

In the afternoon session, Dr. Cushing, on behalf of the resident dentists of Rockford, extended a cordial invitation to attend a banquet Friday evening, which was received and accepted.

The President then read his annual address, discussing at length on various topics relating to dentistry, and complimenting the Association for the harmony existing. It was discussed by Drs. Stergers, Black, Cushing, and Davis.

The Committee on Ethics was granted further time.

Dr. Black read a very interesting paper on "Facial Neuralgia," which underwent discussion pro and con by Crouse, Townsand, Brophy, and others.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

Corner-Stone Ceremonies Attending the Erection of a New Building for This Venerable Institution.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 14.—A large concourse of people assembled here this afternoon to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the structure being erected for the use of the Vincennes University by the Masonic fraternity. The procession embraced representatives from nearly all adjacent lodges, the city officials, the City Council, the Faculty and Board of the University, the Trustees, and pupils from both branches of the school, and, headed by a band, marched through the principal streets to the building where the ceremonies were conducted. Orations were delivered by Deputy Grand-Master Thomas R. Austin, thirty-third degree. The corner-stone bore the inscription, "Vincennes University, founded 1807, erected 1878." The Vincennes University is one of the oldest educational landmarks of the West. As early as 1785 the subject of common schools was agitated. Four years prior to the battle of Tippecanoe the General Assembly of the Territory, William Henry Harrison being its President, passed an act to incorporate the Vincennes University. Subsequently a Congressional township, containing 20,040 acres of land, was donated, and the charter, among other things, provided that the Trustees could at any time establish a lottery and raise money by that means. The land donated was in litigation nearly thirty years. Parties attempted to law it, and the proceeds arising from the sale of a portion of it reverted to the State University, but in 1871 the case was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Vincennes University. Among the original Trustees and President of the First Board was Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of the State of Indiana, and afterwards President of the United States. A singular incident connected with the event is the fact that the Masonic Lodge conducting the ceremonies was the first lodge in Indiana, and chartered the same year as the University.

PITTSBURG.

Figures Relating to the Commerce and Industry of That City.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—The following returns, filed to-day, show the amount of business transacted during 1877 by our largest steel, iron, and glass firms; also the incomes of the principal newspapers:

IRON AND STEEL.	
Graff, Bennett & Co.	$ 455,200
Miller, Metcalf & Parker	497,000
Painter & Sons	965,500
Singer, Nimick & Co.	788,300
Chess, Smythe & Co.	477,000
Jones & Laughlin	1,388,700
C. G. Hussey	415,000
Hussey, Howe & Co.	684,500
Pittsburg Steel Casting Company	123,800
William Clark & Co.	237,000
Carnegie Bros. & Co.	663,000
Zug & Co.	375,000
Everson, Woerum & Co.	225,000
R. French & Co.	278,300

GLASS.	
Bryce, Walker & Co.	$ 173,600
Robert C. Schmitz & Co	126,400
Keystone Flint-Glass Company	86,000
McCully & Co.	289,600
Wolfe, Howard & Co.	75,000
Stewart, Estep & Co.	92,000
McKee Bros.	186,000
Phillips & Co.	90,000
Adams & Co.	144,200
Bakewell, Pears & Co.	105,100
Chaillnor & Hogan	52,900
Duncan & Son	73,000
Ripley & Co.	67,200
Abel, Kim & Co.	82,800

NEWSPAPERS.	1877.	1878.
Dispatch	$137,200	$150,000
Post	98,400	125,000
Chronicle	90,000	125,000
Leader	85,000	92,000
Commercial Gazette	80,000	150,000
Freiheits Freund	60,000	100,000
Telegraph	37,000	50,000
Critic	4,000	4,500
Legal Journal	2,000	2,000
Pittsburg Catholic	3,800	3,800
Globe	8,400	8,500
Saturday Herald		4,000
Christian Advocate		20,000
People's Advocate		89,000
Presbyterian Banner	34,300	30,000

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., May 14.—In the Senate a message was received from the Governor nominating Barrabas Burns, of Richland; B. C. Blackburn, of Coshocton; A. M. Stark, of Greene; A. Stimson, of Fayette; and John Kirkpatrick, of Guernsey, to be Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

The following items were passed: House bill authorizing another vote of the people on the issue of $2,000,000 bonds to complete the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; House bill to redistrict the State for Congressional purposes; House bill increasing the reserve fund of the life-insurance companies doing business in Ohio to 4 per cent.

In the House a resolution was offered reciting that Representative John O'Conner is ineligible to hold office in Ohio, and declaring his seat vacant. The resolution was laid over to discuss.

In the Senate the following bills passed: House bill to admit women to the practice of law; House bill authorizing the incorporation of Hunting and Fishing Associations; Senate bill authorizing the formation of Partnership Associations; House bill requiring mutual insurance companies to pay in 20 per cent of capital before organization.

A resolution was offered and referred constituting the Attorney-General, Auditor, and Secretary a board to settle all trouble now existing between the State and lessees of the public works.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Redistricting bill passed, and it is now a law.

The Senate bill to make unpaid wages of laborers for corporations first lien on moneys of the corporation was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate resolution for the adjournment of the Assembly to-morrow morning was adopted.

The Senate bill punishing the obtaining of signatures to notes or other papers by fraud was passed.

The Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the State institutions reported everything in accordance with the published reports.

THE ELGIN WRANGLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 14.—At the meeting of the City Council to-night, Mayor Reeves vetoed the resolution to increase the City Clerk's salary $100. He gave as his motive for doing so the fear that the Council expected to make a tool of the Clerk by raising his salary. The Council referred the Mayor's veto to a Committee for recommendation.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

GRAND MILITARY
Promenade Concert
Under the Auspices of the
First Regiment, I.N.G.
Saturday Evening, May 18.

A Grand Orchestra of 50 pieces under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM W. POUND.
A Full Dress Parade by the Regiment.
Admission, 50 cents.
The Concert will occur on the evening of the day on which the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Regimental Armory on Jackson-st. occur.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

AFTER DARK! This beautiful, interesting, and exciting Drama will be given but three nights more, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday and at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
THURSDAY NIGHT, Production of the New and Uproarious Comedy, ONE LIE LEADS TO ANOTHER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Prices—$1, 75, 50, & 25c. Matinee Prices—50 and 25c.
ONE WEEK ONLY. Monday, May 13, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the original
Harrigan & Hart's Grand Combination
And Gallant Sixty-ninth Boys,
Together with Dave Braham's Famous Orchestra. First time in Chicago of Edwin Harrigan's amusing drama, the DOYLE BROTHERS, with a powerful cast.
Monday, May 20—The New York PARK THEATRE COMPANY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.................Proprietor and Manager
The Great Big Wednesday Matinee. Another Tremendous Bill To-night.
A Hit Beyond the Most Sanguine Expectation. The Great Drawing Attraction. To-night again,
MITCHELL'S SPECIALTY AND BALLET TROUPE.
Over 60 Famous Artists, prominent among them Harris and Carroll, Kelly and Ryan, Sanford and Wilson, Manchester and Jennings, Dick Parker, Otto Burbank, and the Matchless Ballet Troupe, including the peerless Palladino and Santella. Daily parade by 12 Sailor Boys and 6 Miniature Policemen.
Monday—Rice's Evangeline Combination.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This Afternoon and Evening C. K. MORTIMER in his great drama,
SATANUS;
Or, The King of the Infernal Regions. GRAND MARCH BY 50 YOUNG LADIES. An entire New and Sparkling Olio. THE GREAT FIELDINGS and many others. Admission to Matinee—25 and 50 cents. Evening Prices—25, 35, 50, and 75 cents.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT Trade Mark Patented

Don't outrage your Stomach with violent cathartics, but use that pleasant and salutary laxative,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Which acts gently though effectively, promotes digestion and appetite, induces active circulation of the blood, arouses the dormant liver, and benefits the whole internal organism. A dose is instantaneously prepared, and the article is refreshing and portable. Prove the truth of this by using it.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!!
Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.
By WM. H. CLARKE. Price, Cloth, $3; Bds $2.60.
Mr. Clarke's celebrated "New Method for Reed Organs" is universally recognized as a standard book for instruction. A book by the same skillful hand, and in which the same fine taste is displayed, will be universally welcomed. It has 200 large pages, Sheet Music size, and about 120 charming pieces.

Dancing at Home and Abroad.
By H. CLEVELAND, JR. Cl. $1; Bds 80c; Paper, 60c. This is a good manual for dancing, and also a sort of "Chesterfield" treatise on etiquette and good manners, and is worth reading by everybody.

Hull's Temperance Glee Book.
(40 cts.) Provides admirably for all the wants of Clubs and Lodges. Just the book for GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Ditson & Co.'s Musical Monthly
Nos. 11 and 12 (each No. 25 cts; $2 per year), continues the good work of supplying the best music at the lowest price. 20 pages of choice music in each number, selected from Ditson & Co.'s valuable copyrights.
Any book mailed, post-free, for the retail price.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
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CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

"THERE is REASON in all THINGS."
It is reasonable to conclude that Benson's Capcine Plasters having received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exposition over all other plasters, having received the universal praise of the highest medical authority in the world, must possess unusual merit. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary porous plasters, the only objection ever found to this otherwise popular remedy. They relieve pain at once, and cure quickly diseases which other plasters will not even relieve. They strengthen weak back, cure rheumatism, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, pains in the back, hips and sides. Persons easily affected by change of weather should wear these constantly during the winter season, as they are a sure preventive of colds. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
LAME BACK. Immediate relief by use of Benson's Capcine Plaster.
FRAUD--BEWARE! THERE ARE FRAUDULENT and worthless imitations of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster in the market. Some of them contain dangerous mineral poisons. Each genuine Benson's Capcine Plaster has the word Capcine cut through it. Take no other.

MEDICAL.

WILBUR MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, 125 State-st., Room 24. Uses no Medicine. Cures all Diseases. Refers to hundreds of cured. Send for circular.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by
WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,
a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, $1 per Box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York.

NEURALGIA HEADACHE, CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, and all nervous affections are cured immediately by DR. CRONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS. Sold in Paris at Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price ($1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bFond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington ‡ Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
& Keokuk ‡ Express.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Rock Island Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§ 7:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	*9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily*	9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily*	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*	10 a. m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday	7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Wednesday, May 15, 4 p. m.
CANADA, Franzeul.......Wednesday, May 22, 10 a. m.
PEREIRE, Daure.......Wednesday, May 29, 3:30 p. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Steamers "Periere," "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent," do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK,
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DEBILITATED!

SOUND BODILY HEALTH!
SECURED TO ALL.
ELECTRICITY,
NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER
OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

The current issue of the ELECTRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalids and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC BELTS
—AND—
BANDS.
The Best Known Curative Agent!

These highly perfected Curative appliances supply to the body mild and continuous currents of Electricity, and in so effective a manner that the most stubborn and complicated diseases yield to their electric influence after every other plan of treatment has failed. They are applicable to either sex, the young and old; and, although applied externally by the patient himself, exert a beneficent and recuperative influence throughout the entire economy. The electric action begins at once, as soon as the Belt or Band is applied, and the effects are perceptible almost from the start. Cases regarded incurable and of years standing, yield to their mild but wonderful influence. In no case can the application be attended with the least harmful effects. The action penetrates every bodily organ, and thus promotes Digestion, Excretion, Nutrition, and Circulation, restoring health and vigor to the debilitated constitution. Their many valuable qualities and adaptation for medical purposes obtained for them at once full recognition from scientists and the *elite* of the medical profession at home and abroad. They combine in the utmost degree efficiency, comfort in application, and economy, and are *self-applicable by the patient himself*, for the speedy and effectual cure of Nervous, Chronic, and Functional Diseases; among others the following:

Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia, Nervousness,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Constipation, Epilepsy,
Sciatica, Paralysis,
Lumbago, Female Complaints,
Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases,
General Debility, Catarrh,
Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints,
Nervous Debility, General Ill-Health,
Liver Complaint, Deafness,
Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and
THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY
A large ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, containing valuable information and full particulars, may be had free. Call on or Address
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. George R. Wendling, of Shelbyville, the antagonist of Ingersollism, is at the Palmer House.

W. N. Riddle, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library, Cashier of the Penn Bank, and connected in various other commercial enterprises of Pittsburg, Pa., is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 53; 12 m., 54; 3 p. m., 56; 6 p. m., 51. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.13; 8 p. m., 30.08.

The work of grading and repairing Madison street from Dearborn to Clark has been undertaken by the property-owners and the West Side Railway Company. It is to be paved with round cedar blocks, and a gang of men is employed night and day.

The Hon. George R. Wendling repeated his now well-known lecture in reply to Col. Ingersoll last evening at McCormick Hall, where he was heard by an audience which was more than fair as to size, and decidedly above the average in point of intelligence.

The Democrats of the Tenth Ward are badly demoralized. For several weeks they have been trying to organize a club, but with no success. Last evening an effort was made, but a quorum could not be gotten together, and now there seems to be no prospect of rallying the loyal until another crop of candidates come around.

The members of the Lathers' Union held a business meeting last night at No. 7 Clark street. Favorable reports were made in regard to the outcome of the recent strike, the sum and substance of them being that the bosses generally were coming round to the price for which the strikers rose in their might, viz.: two cents per yard instead of one and a quarter cents, the old rate.

Mr. Fisk, an elderly gentleman doing business on South Water street as a commission merchant, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon, while walking along that thoroughfare just west of Clark street, and died in a few minutes afterward, it was said, from heart disease. The body was taken to deceased's former place of business, and thence home, and the Coroner notified.

The third annual election of the officers of the Chicago Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Oil Exchange took place at their rooms, 42 Wabash avenue, yesterday, resulting as follows: President, Peter Van Schaack; Vice-President, C. H. Cutler; Secretary, F. E. Pettet; Treasurer, William Moseback; Executive Committee, J. W. Plummer, P. C. Hanford, S. A. Tolman, C. J. Hurlbut, R. B. Mitchell; Arbitration Committee, Thomas Lord, James Wright, M. L. Barrett.

Another victim to the careless use of kerosene. At 5:30 yesterday morning Annie Farrell, a servant in the boarding-house of S. J. Maw, No. 877 State street, while pouring oil into the kitchen stove preparatory to lighting a fire, was burned to death by the explosion of the can saturating her clothing with the burning oil. There were doubtless some live embers under the ashes, and these set fire to the oil. The poor girl was scorched to a crisp, and lingered in the most intense agony nearly two hours. Her parents reside at Springfield, in this State.

The election of officers of the Union Catholic Library Association for the ensuing year occurred yesterday afternoon and evening, resulting in the following choice: President, William P. Rend; First Vice-President, John E. McMahon; Second Vice-President, James P. Byrne; Recording Secretary, John Anderson; Corresponding Secretaries, L. J. Amberg, James P. O. Connor; Treasurer, J. K. Dwyer; Board of Managers, J. J. Egan, L. P. Brosseau, J. J. Walsh, W. J. Hynes, W. H. O'Brien. The newly-elected President, after thanking the Library for their gift to him, received the congratulations of his friends.

The Union Veteran Club met last night in their room in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Gen. A. L. Chetlain presided. A roll was opened for another veteran militia company, and fifteen names were put down. The following committees were appointed: On Recruiting—Martin Beem, Ed Brooks, J. H. Weaver, L. D. Condee, and L. F. Jacobs. On Decoration Day—Maj. Carroll, J. J. Healy, Seth Hanchett, J. T. Pratt, W. W. Roberts, J. G. Smith, and J. A. Rolph. The constitution was laid over. Letters were read from Senators Davis and Oglesby acknowledging the receipt of copies of resolutions of the Club requesting that a Pension Bureau be established.

A lad about 11 years old named Jerry McCarthy had a very narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. He attempted to jump from the South Side approach on Clark street bridge just as that structure was swinging, but missed his footing, and fell a distance of about twenty feet into the river. In his descent he narrowly escaped impalement upon some jagged piling near the abutment, but they proved the means of enabling him to keep his head above water until the Captain and crew of the tug Willie Brown—which happened to be passing at the time—rescued him. He was taken from his perilous position, shivering with cold and somewhat injured, and sent to his home, No. 60 Bremer street.

An order was issued by Gen. Crook on the 10th at Omaha directing Gen. Luther P. Bradley, of the Ninth Infantry, to take with him five companies of the Third Cavalry—A, B, F, K, and D—to rendezvous at Fort Laramie on the 25th of this month. It is also ordered that four companies of the Ninth Infantry—B, C, H, and I—are to meet them at that point. The infantry outfit is in command of Maj. Townsend, and Maj. Burt also accompanies the command. The objection of this gathering of military forces, as far as can be gathered from headquarters, is to proceed to some point on the Missouri north of the Black Hills for the purpose of guarding against any possible outbreak among the Indians in that region.

Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar conferred the Order of "Red Cross" upon 100 candidates yesterday, the unusual event drawing to Chicago hundreds of the leading representatives of the Order from all parts of the country. Among the visitors were the following: Very Eminent Sir John R. Parsons, Grand Commander of Missouri; Dr. Thomas C. Ready, Grand Master of Missouri; Very Eminent Sir V. M. Morse, Grand Generalissimo of Illinois; H. H. Boudinot, Eminent Commander Terre Haute Commandery, No. 16; Robert Valzer, Captain-General, Terre Haute; the Hon. Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; J. S. Ainsworth, Eminent Commander No. 4, Des Moines, Ia.; Orlando Greacon, Captain-General of New Jersey; A. W. Dougherty, Grand High Priest of Iowa; C. Bentley, Captain-General of Iowa; Eminent Sir E. S. Curran, Generalissimo of Fond du Lac Commandery.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences last evening was an interesting and instructive one, though the attendance was only fair. Prof. Babcock presided.

Among the donations to the museum was a specimen of the "oo," a Sandwich Island bird, which was presented by Judge Caton.

The Rev. Charles Peabody and B. W. Thomas were elected members.

On motion, G. W. Blatchford, Esq., Dr. H. A. Johnson, and Prof. Hogan were appointed a committee to present at the next meeting resolutions regarding the death of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute.

Prof. Delafontaine read a paper on the identification of the metal terbium. This was one of three metals found in a mineral obtained from the Ural Mountains in the early part of the present century. Its existence was subsequently denied, among others by Prof. Bunsen, the inventor of the spectroscope. Prof. Delafontaine has found the metal in a mineral to be obtained in considerable quantities in North Carolina. He has also discovered what he believes to be a new metal, which he calls carolinium. He exhibited specimens of the ore and of the oxides of terbium and of carolinium.

Dr. Andrews spoke of the range of hills, called Potash Kettles, which lie between Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin, and which are found to skirt all the Great Lakes on the south as far as New York. These hills have been supposed to be the moraine formed by a great northern glacier which lay in the valleys of the Great Lakes. Dr. Andrews believes that they were not so formed, but have been deposited by the action of water when the country was entirely submerged. He described the stratification of this boulder drift, and gave many examples of the scratching of rocks, too complex to have been occasioned by glacial action, and which he attributes to icebergs grinding against the rocks, and moved hither and thither by the currents.

The Society then adjourned.

ACCIDENTS.

At 6:30 last evening James Sweeney, of No. 15 Vedder street, accidentally fell off a train on the Northwestern Road, near the May street crossing, and sustained quite severe injuries about the head and arms.

Jerry McCarthy, 11 years of age, residing at No. 60 Bremer street, while fooling about Clark street bridge while it was swung, accidentally fell into the river. He was rescued by some of the bystanders, and was taken to his home by Officer Jamieson.

At 3:15 yesterday afternoon Peter Brigle, a peddler living at No. 227 Rush street, was thrown from his wagon on White street, and the hind wheel in passing over him fractured the left leg above the ankle. The accident was caused by a sudden fright given his team.

Nettie Link, an employe of the Boone House on West Madison street, while waiting at the Fort Wayne depot, intending to go on a visit to her parents, was stricken suddenly ill. The case was so violent a one that the attending physician had her taken to the County Hospital.

At 10:30 Monday evening a Danish sailor named Peter Thomas, while walking along the Illinois Central track, near Thirty-seventh street, was run down by an outgoing train. He was found insensible on the track some time afterwards. No bones were broken, but his internal injuries, it is feared, will result fatally. He was taken for treatment to the County Hospital.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The internal-revenue receipts were $25,904.45 yesterday, of which $16,000 was on spirits.

There were $3,000 in Government 4 per cents sold yesterday, and $7,000 in silver paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

The documents in the hands of Assistant District-Attorney Thomson in regard to the Custom-House still engage his serious attention. He finds them very interesting, but declines to make any facts public.

Internal-Revenue-Agent Meyers left yesterday for Cincinnati, whither he has been ordered by the authorities at Washington to assist in working up the whisky frauds perpetrated against the Government in that benighted burg.

Collector Harvey called the Gaugers around him yesterday afternoon and gave them some instructions in regard to their duties, and explained to them the law upon various points in their business. The workings of the Internal Revenue Department in this city are satisfactory, and it is believed that the distillers' taxes are fully collected.

PROVISION, GRAIN & STOCK BOARD.

The annual meeting of the Provision, Grain & Stock Board was held yesterday afternoon directly after the 3:35 o'clock call, President W. N. Brainard presiding, and J. E. Henneberry, Secretary.

As there were no officers to elect, the Board listened to a summary report of the Governing Committee, which was read by the Secretary. According to this report, the Board now numbers 543 members, and the sessions have been well attended during the past year.

The Secretary reported the value of the sales made on call during the year, and as compared with those of last year, as follows:

	1878.	1877.
Grain	$68,603,522	$39,791,000
Provisions	16,189,000	25,325,000

The largest months in grain sales were September and October, which also showed the lightest trading in provisions. The lightest trading in grain during the year occurred in May and June, and the largest trading in provisions was in January and February.

The stock call, the Secretary regretted to say, had been a failure, owing to the depressed state of financial affairs, and all local securities with the banks, etc.; he hoped, however, that when business revived another attempt would be made.

The receipts of the Board during the year were $5,834.25; the expenses were $5,911.84.

The Treasurer reported cash balance on hand in the Treasury, $1,882.02.

The meeting adjourned.

AUSTIN DOYLE.

The friends of Mr. Austin Doyle, who is about to leave for Kansas, tendered him a reception and banquet last evening at the Palmer House. The affair was in every sense a success, and the banquet one of the best ever served in the city. It consisted of twelve courses and dessert, and included all the delicacies of the season. Full justice was done it. There were present beside the guest of the evening, Mr. Austin Doyle, Messrs. B. Callaghan, J. C. Richberg, Alexander Sullivan, John Stephens, A. B. Mason, W. J. Onahan, M. J. Dunne, P. McHugh, Judge Rogers, J. J. Cochrane, M. A. Delaney, W. J. English, John Mattocks, W. J. Hynes, Thomas Brenan, Thomas A. Moran, Henry M. Shepard, Washington Hesing, Charles White, James White, James W. Sheahan, Joseph Bonfield, Thomas Judge, J. C. Carroll, F. L. Chase, M. O'Dowd, John F. Finnerty, Edward Cosgrove, John Forsythe.

Mr. Doyle goes to Hanover, Washington County, Kan., to till the soil. He has resided in this city a great many years, and in his various positions in public and private life he has ever won the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. Therefore it was not at all strange that his friends should gather around him and pay him this tribute of respect.

Judge Rogers called the assemblage to order, after the cloth had been removed, and spoke feelingly of the occasion which had called them together. He predicted that Mr. Doyle would make a noble record in his new sphere. The Judge was followed by Mr. Thomas A. Moran, who paid the guest a just tribute, acknowledging his capacity and integrity, and wishing him god-speed in his new home. He was followed by Henry M. Shepard, F. L. Chase, B. Callaghan, Joseph Bonfield, John C. Richberg, J. W. Sheahan, A. B. Mason, W. J. Hynes, W. J. Onahan, and others. At a late hour the company dispersed. Mr. Doyle leaves for his new home to-morrow morning.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—W. N. Riddle, Pittsburg; J. W. Booth, John W. Gibbins, N. J. Lawrence, N. T. Dennison, and O. L. Jones, Cleveland; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; the Hon. J. H. Winsor, Des Moines; the Hon. G. B. Smythe, Keokuk; Col. Robert Holloway, Monmouth.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. George Boyne and H. Rothschild, San Francisco; the Hon. J. I. Case, Racine; N. S. Ketchum, Marshalltown; Charles Holmdale, Marshalltown; W. M. Macbeth, New Zealand; Judge J. D. Cremin, New York; J. W. Day, Cincinnati; S. B. Gault, St. Paul; the Hon. Dexter Curtis, Madison; Col. M. M. Towne, Harvard, Ill.; J. C. Stone, Lake City; Col. Samuel F. Hubbard, Boston.... *Tremont House*—G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; Col. V. W. Bullock, Burlington; J. F. Lobdell, New York; St. John Cox, California; the Hon. L. L. Munn, Freeport; Capt. J. H. Moulton, La Crosse; the Hon. J. H. Rice, Epping, N. H.; Maj. M. S. Henry, Sterling; S. M. Emery, Lake City; L. C. Hickman, Cleveland; Russell Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; T. H. Nolan, St. Louis; the Hon. R. D. Pulford, Mineral Point; the Hon. J. M. Bell, Iowa.... *Palmer House*—O. S. Burt, U. S. A.; C. M. Pratt, Omaha; G. S. Jackson, Boston; J. F. Black, Halifax; the Hon. Jesse McIntyre, Winona; the Hon. J. A. Matthews, Red Wing; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend; the Hon. George R. Wendling, Shelbyville; T. A. Kent, Cheyenne; J. McGlvin, San Francisco; R. M. LeRoy, London, Eng.; C. M. Archibald, Dublin.

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The following call was issued yesterday by the Republican State Central Committee:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, May 13, 1878.—The Republican voters of Illinois are requested to send delegates to a Republican State Convention to be held at Springfield on Wednesday, June 26, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the November election, 1878, to fill the following offices, to-wit:

State Treasurer;

Superintendent of Public Instruction;

One Clerk of the Supreme Court in each Grand Division;

One Clerk of the Appellate Court in each of the Appellate Districts.

The basis of representation will be the vote cast for the Republican Presidential Electors at the election in 1876, to-wit: one delegate for every four hundred (400) votes, and one for each fraction of two hundred (200) votes.

The following shows the number of delegates each county will be entitled to send, to-wit:

Adams	12	Greene	4	Montgomery	6
Alexander	3	Grundy	5	Morgan	8
Bond	4	Hamilton	2	Moultrie	3
Boone	5	Hancock	9	Ogle	10
Brown	2	Hardin	1	Peoria	12
Bureau	9	Henderson	3	Perry	4
Calhoun	1	Henry	10	Piatt	5
Carroll	6	Iroquois	9	Pike	8
Cass	3	Jackson	5	Pope	3
Champaign	11	Jasper	2	Pulaski	3
Christian	6	Jefferson	3	Putnam	2
Clark	5	Jersey	3	Randolph	6
Clay	4	Jo Daviess	7	Richland	4
Clinton	3	Johnson	3	Rock Island	10
Coles	7	Kane	13	Saline	2
Cook—		Kankakee	7	Sangamon	12
1st S. Dist.	10	Kendall	5	Schuyler	4
2d S. Dist.	20	Knox	13	Scott	2
3d S. Dist.	19	Lake	7	Shelby	5
4th S. Dist.	17	LaSalle	16	Stark	4
5th S. Dist.	11	Lawrence	3	St. Clair	12
6th S. Dist.	10	Lee	8	Stephenson	8
7th S. Dist.	15	Livingston	9	Tazewell	7
Crawford	3	Logan	7	Union	2
Cumberland	3	Macon	8	Vermilion	11
DeKalb	9	Macoupin	9	Wabash	2
DeWitt	5	Madison	11	Warren	7
Douglas	4	Marion	6	Washington	5
DuPage	5	Marshall	4	Wayne	4
Edgar	7	Mason	4	White	3
Edwards	2	Massac	3	Whiteside	10
Effingham	3	McDonough	7	Will	12
Fayette	5	McHenry	9	Williamson	4
Ford	4	McLean	16	Winnebago	11
Franklin	3	Menard	3	Woodford	6
Fulton	10	Mercer	6		
Gallatin	2	Monroe	2	Total	713

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee.

A. C. BABCOCK, Chairman.

DANIEL SHEPARD, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee held a long and secret powwow in the club-room of the Palmer House last evening. John Forsythe presided. The matter under discussion was a new plan of organization. There were present besides the Committee the lesser Doolittle, Judge Forrester, H. M. Shepard, and W. C. Goudy.

Hugh McLaughlin and J. H. Hildreth reported a plan of organization exactly as set forth in last Thursday's TRIBUNE. It was adopted. It provides for organization in every precinct.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all Democrats that may feel a sufficient interest in the success of the Democratic party to assist the Central Committee in the selection of the judges be invited to submit the names of such persons as they may desire and to have appointed.

Also the following:

Resolved, That each member of the Cook County Central Committee be, and is hereby, directed to select three judges of election in each voting precinct in his individual district; also, to a place for the holding of the polls for the election of five men who shall constitute the precinct organization, and that the names and polling-places so selected shall be reported to this Committee at its next meeting, and that the Secretary notify all members not present of the action of this Committee.

After talking over some minor affairs, the meeting adjourned.

THE SEMINARY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of the Chicago Theological Seminary was convened at the Seminary building, Union Park, at 10 a. m. yesterday. Present, the Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., St. Louis; the Rev. T. Eddy, D. D., Detroit; the Rev. C. W. Camp, Waukesha, Wis.; the Rev. A. B. Robbins, D. D., Muscatine, Ia.; the Rev. M. K. Cross, Waterloo, Ia.; the Hon. C. G. Hammond, L. G. Fisher, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., E. W. Blatchford, Esq., G. S. F. Savage, D. D., of Chicago; the Rev. H. A. Stinson, Minneapolis, Minn.; the Rev. A. S. Kedzie, St. Joseph, Mich.; the Rev. F. Bascom, D. D., Hinsdale; the Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., Beloit, Wis.

The Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Secretary and Treasurer, presented his annual report, showing in detail the work of the past year, and a detailed account of the present financial condition of the Seminary. Aside from endowment funds paid in and investments repaid, the cash receipts for the year available for current expenses were $17,817.34. The expenditures for the same time were $17,176.77. The estimated assets of the Seminary, including grounds, building, library, furniture, endowments, etc., amount to $325,270.64, and its liabilities to $19,727.05; net assets, $305,543.59. The current expenses of the past year exceeded the income $3,924.34, which has since the close of the financial year, April 1, been reduced $3,000 by the generous contribution of Col. C. G. Hammond, leaving a deficiency of $924.34 in the income of the last year.

The Treasurer estimated that from $8,000 to $10,000 of new funds would be needed the coming year to meet its current expenses. The large shrinkage in values, the reduced rates of interest, and the bankruptcy of debtors, compelling the foreclosure of securities held, has seriously diminished the income from the endowments of the institution.

The Rev. A. S. Kedzie, the financial agent of the Seminary, reported cash collections and subscription notes for the year amounting to $5,407.

Prof. Hyde presented the report of the Faculty, and Prof. Boardman that of the Librarian.

The Rev. T. Eddy, D. D., of Detroit, delivered an address before the Seminary last evening in the Union Park Church.

The examinations of the classes in the Seminary, which have been going on for a week, close this evening with an examination of the middle class in theology by Prof. Boardman.

This evening the anniversary exercises of the graduating class will be held in the First Congregational Church.

A DIVER'S ADVENTURE.

A HORRIBLE POSITION AND A NARROW ESCAPE.

There came very near being a fatal accident at the West Side Water-Works, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon, the happy escape from which Charles Reynolds, a diver, particularly rejoices over, and his friends are indirectly satisfied. Three or four nights ago, the managers of the works desired to put a new suction pipe into the well, and to accomplish this object the latter had to be pumped dry; but the gate, for some reason, could not be shut down. The services of a diver were procured to descend into the shaft and remove the obstruction, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Reynolds equipped himself in his submarine togs and went down into the shaft. Both engines were working at the time, and in getting too near the inlet or channel the diver found himself unable to resist the current of water caused by the suction of the pumps, and he was drawn into the channel. With great presence of mind, however, he pressed his hands against the abutments and braced himself against the rush of waters with might and main. His situation was most precarious, as at best he could hold out but a few moments, and he had no means of signaling his distress to those above. The latter, not hearing or seeing anything of the diver, fancied that some accident had befallen him, and, as the small amount of air with which he was supplied could last but a short time, caused the engines to be stopped, when the back water floated him out into a safe place in an almost exhausted condition. Still, the courageous fellow, nothing daunted, fished about and brought up with him several pieces of cement, which it was presumed obstructed the working of the gate.

Had the pumps continued to work for two or three minutes longer, Mr. Reynolds must have relaxed his hold, and in that event he would have been drawn from the shaft through the tunnel and into the well under the pumps. It is hardly to be supposed that he would then have made a passage through the immense valves bodily, but he would have been dashed against the pumps with terrible force, and it would have been but a question of time when he would have been distributed through the pipes and feeders to customers all over the West Division.

FIRST REGIMENT.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE

of the First Regiment's new armory on Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, next Saturday afternoon is to be made the occasion of one of the finest military parades and reviews that has taken place in this city for years, and it is expected that the display will be witnessed by a large concourse of people from both at home and abroad. All the military organizations of the brigade have been invited to participate in the ceremonies by the First. Below is given the official circular issued by the commander of the regiment, giving the details:

The following is published for the information of the different officers, commands, lodges, and societies taking part in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the armory of the First Regiment I. N. G., Saturday, May 18:

First—The marching column will be formed between 1:30 and 2 o'clock.

Second—The Second Regiment I. N. G. will take position on the east side of LaSalle street, south of Adams, with its right at Adams, facing west.

Third—The Sixth Battalion I. N. G. will take position in accordance with the Second Regiment, forming upon its left.

Fourth—Other military organizations will conform to the above, forming successively on the left, extending on Jackson street, facing south, the Sixteenth Battalion, being the junior, taking the extreme left of the military.

Fifth—The Masonic organizations will take position on the south side of Jackson street, with their right at Clark street, and face north, forming in such order as is their custom.

Sixth—Other organizations and societies will form in line in accordance with the Masonic organizations, upon their left, extending, if necessary, upon LaSalle street, facing east.

Seventh—When the lines have formed as above, the First Regiment I. N. G. will march between them, taking position upon the right of the Second Regiment.

Eighth—Civic and military officers, with their staffs and escorts, will take position upon the right of the First Regiment, extending west on Monroe street if necessary.

Ninth—The police will take position to be, when the column moves, in the advance.

Tenth—The route of march will be as follows: West on Monroe to Market, north on Market to Madison, east on Madison to Franklin, north on Franklin to Washington, east on Washington to LaSalle, south on LaSalle to Monroe, east on Monroe to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Lake, east on Lake to Wabash, south on Wabash to Monroe, west on Monroe to State, south on State to Adams, east on Adams to Michigan avenue, south on Michigan avenue to Jackson and the new armory.

Eleventh—The First Regiment I. N. G. will present arms to the column as it passes, taking position for that purpose on Michigan avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets.

Twelfth—Music.

Thirteenth—Prayer by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Chaplain First Regiment I. N. G.

Fourteenth—Laying of the corner-stone and ceremony attendant thereto.

Fifteenth—Address by the Hon. E. B. Sherman.

Sixteenth—The route of march, by the military and such other organizations as may wish to do so, will be resumed as follows: South on Wabash avenue to Peck court, east on Peck court to Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue passing the reviewing officer, when the column will disperse.

All are particularly invited to be at the place of rendezvous promptly at 1:30 o'clock.

An entertainment under the auspices of the regiment will be given in the Exposition Building in the evening, the proceeds of which are to be used in furnishing the new armory.

All bands and drum corps are requested to take time and step from the music at the head of the column.

E. D. SWAIN, Colonel First Regiment I. N. G.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $400.

The Mayor has revoked the license of J. C. Boucher, junk-dealer at No. 56 Canal street.

The Department of Public Works will open this morning bids of 13,000 tons of hard and soft coal for the Water-Works.

The February and March scrip of the sewerage and street laborers is ready for them, and it is presumed they will be happy.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, $615; Comptroller, $113; Water-Office, $4,556; total, $5,284. He paid out $6,000, of which $4,000 was used to redeem revenue-warrants of 1877.

Negotiations are on foot for raising money to pay the July coupons. The Comptroller thinks they will be taken up when due. He, however, refuses to say where the money is to come from.

The disbursing clerk paid out $4,000 in scrip, mainly to policemen and firemen. Lake Bros. and President Potter, of the North Side Rolling Mills, have agreed to cash that of Engine Company No. 27 and of the officers of the Larrabee Street Station.

The Health Officers are inspecting the distillery stables, and visited the Blackhawk, West Chicago Alcohol Works, and Shufeldt's, yesterday, and notified the owners that they must feed no more cattle on their premises, the prohibitory ordinance taking effect to-day. It was found that the Alcohol Works run their surplus slops and stable refuse into a sewer, and that Shufeldt got rid of his stuff by means of the river. They were directed to stop this, or prosecution would follow.

The Law Department haven't reached a conclusion yet regarding the papers presented to them by Mr. Roby with a view of getting the certificate case before the Supreme Court in June. It is understood that some of the city officials desire all the questions involved to be discussed at once, and this, they say, cannot be done until there is a possible rehearing of the Law case, which will not be until September. Corporation-Counsel Bonfield said he might go down in June, though doing so was doubtful policy. Besides, time was an important consideration. The tax cases come up in the County Court in June, and he cannot abandon them. If the city authorities refuse to go before the Supreme Court in June, Mr. Roby will doubtless visit Mount Vernon and make application for a preliminary injunction. This would compel their attendance, for, unless the city resisted the application, the injunction would unquestionably be issued, and that would tie the Comptroller's and Treasurer's hands. A reason urged for the desire of the city officers for delay is, that, if they can stave off the arguments until September, nearly all of the 1877 warrants, and at least a few of the 1875's, will have been redeemed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The custodian placed in charge of Mehil's Manufacturing Company Monday by the County Collector was still in charge yesterday. If the taxes due are not paid in ten days the property will be sold.

Some more changes have been made in the County Agent's office. The working force has been reduced to three visitors and two clerks, and the Assistant Agent has been laid off. Among those retained are Fitzgerald's brother and Meyer's man,—Jim Malone.

James M. Doyle, Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, was yesterday married to Miss Rosa Donnelly. Everybody thought that "Jim," as he is familiarly known, was destined to die an old bachelor, but he is not, and is to be congratulated. The happy pair left for Philadelphia last evening to spend the honeymoon.

At the hour of 7 o'clock yesterday morning Commissioner Conly was on Aberdeen street, between Madison and Monroe, in company with Holden and Periolat, holding a secret conference. Holden, it will be remembered, always took a lively interest in the Court-House work when in the Board, and especially in the stone, and was never happier than when he paced the walls of the Clark street front and watched the wind playing with the curtains across the street. Knowing his affection for stone, then, it is not surprising that Conly should consult with him, and that Periolat should stand around to listen. The result of the conference may crop out in the Board to-morrow, and it may or may not be of interest to Walker in his stone fight.

Dr. Spray has prepared a set of rules for the government of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, which were laid before the Committee on Public Charities. The essential difference between his suggestions and those of the Advisory Board is that he would have the institutions kept out of the control and from under the influence of any of the medical colleges. Instead of having an Advisory Board composed entirely of members of the Faculty of the colleges, he would have a majority not connected with any college, and, in view of the condition the County Hospital is in, his ideas would seem to be sound.

Walker is just now busy buying influence to back him up in the county-city stone quarrel. One gentleman who has been around the Board meetings for several weeks, and who claims to have considerable of that commodity for sale, boasts that he has succeeded in trading enough of it off to furnish his house, and beside, has the promise of $1,000 when the fight is over. The Commissioners know something of the value of Walker's promises.

Daniel J. Buckie, an attorney, created quite a sensation in the County Court yesterday. He did not belong to any of the red-ribbon clubs, very evidently, for he was in a maudlin condition. He appeared as attorney for Jennie Gilmore in a bastardy suit, and, admitting all that the accused might swear to as true, he pointed to the baby and maintained that he still had a good case. The Court viewed the scene with pity and disgust, and disposed of the attorney by causing him to be forcibly ejected from the room, and of the case by ordering it dismissed.

Dr. Powell, of the Medical Board, notwithstanding the invitation offered him in the Board meeting Monday by the filibustering Fitzgerald, does not intend to resign. There are various charges against him, but they are believed to be founded in malice, for the reason that his associates stand by him, and, having had every opportunity to know, do not believe any part of them. The attempt to get rid of him, however, is no new thing, for it has been going on for months. When he was absent in Europe an effort was made to take advantage of his absence and declare his position vacant. The effort was then said to be in the interest of Dr. Baxter, and now it is said that it is not very different.

A PREJUDICED JUDICIARY.

The Protection Life-Insurance case was in the Criminal Court again yesterday morning. It came up on the petition of A. W. Edwards, one of the defendants, for a change of venue, on account of the prejudice against him in the community. The petition was accompanied by the affidavits of Albert R. Barnes and Jeremiah B. Weeks, "two reputable citizens," who swore that each and all of the Judges of the county were so prejudiced against Edwards that he could not have a fair trial,—and this in the community where he flourished in his insurance business. The Court granted the petition, but not because he believed what had been sworn to, but because the law compelled him to. DuPage County was selected as the place to which the venue should be changed, and afterward the trial of Hilliard, Woods, Ryan, Kellogg, and Reid was set for June 13, which is the second Thursday. Reid has not yet been arrested, nor has any attempt been made to arrest him.

SHOWING THEIR TEETH.

Messrs. Hoyt & Co. sent over yesterday to see what was the trouble with the goods they had delivered to the Insane-Asylum, and also sent samples of what they had delivered, to be compared with the samples upon which the award had been made to them for furnishing coffee and rice. The samples were compared, and, upon inquiry, the Commissioners, who had the day before said they did not agree, confessed that they had never made any comparison, and thus the matter ended. This is the first time in four years that a complaint of the kind was ever made, notwithstanding the paupers have been fed on rotten beans, blighted coffee, and sour molasses, as is well known. The amount of it is, Commissioner Cleary, by adding two members to the Committee on Supplies when the awards were being made, forced the letting of contracts to reputable firms, and while this is the first complaint made in four years, it is also the first time in four years that the contractors have not divided their profits with Commissioners. The first proposition is explained by the second.

CRIMINAL.

The fight at Sissman's beer-hall, near Clark street bridge, the other evening, was not in the saloon, but between some people on the street outside.

An inquest was yesterday held upon Mrs. Anna Panton, 39 years of age, who died at 704 West Lake street yesterday morning from an abortion committed by herself. She leaves three children, the father of whom left for England some four weeks ago.

Joseph Rock, one of the men who went upon the $1,500 bond given in Justice Morrison's Court by Kate Woolff, the Milwaukee shop-lifter, was yesterday before that Justice, charged with perjury in swearing to the possession of property to which he had no right or title. The case will be heard on the 17th. The other bondsman, McAuley, is perfectly good and responsible.

Joseph E. Moss was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in $1,000 bonds by Justice Haines upon a charge of perjury, preferred by Lawyer George A. Gibbs. The alleged crime was committed in swearing to a bankruptcy schedule of property,—Moss swearing that he did not own certain real estate of which, it is claimed, he is the owner.

An owner is wanted at the Armory for a handsome silk dress trimmed with lace, which must be worth at least $100. It was recovered by Officer Duffy, while recovering $200 worth of property taken by Carrie Marshall, of No. 559 Clark street, from Maggie Murray. Both women claimed it, and the dispute led to the revelation that it had been stolen.

"Big Ed" Burns took a change of venue yesterday from the South Side Police Court, and Justice Foote continued his case till to-day. He is charged with vagrancy. "Big Ed" says that he is a calciminer; that he has quit the soap-peddling business. The case will be tried by a jury of twelve men, and Constable Hall will have the venire to serve.

Timothy McQuaid, a thief who claims a relationship with Ald. Lawler, yesterday sneaked into a room in the building No. 9 Clark street and helped himself to an overcoat and a bundle of clothing. The occupant, a woman, awoke as he was disappearing through the door, and raised the alarm, whereupon a Sergeant of a recruiting-office which is in the same building pursued and captured the thief.

Yesterday in Justice Foote's Court a young man named Crawford was held to the Criminal Court for pocket-picking. His attorney scurried around for a bondsman, and picked up a man named Charles C. Scoullar, who scheduled $8,000 worth of real estate, and swore that he owned it. It would not be surprising to hear that Scoullar and Crawford had both jumped the town, for it is not unlikely that the bond is one of straw.

Officer A. Wolter, of the Armory, yesterday arrested a colored man named John Heafford, who, under the name of Edward Toney, is but recently out of the Penitentiary. Heafford lighted the fires in the private residence No. 234 Michigan avenue, and one morning last week a lot of clothing and jewelry were carried away. Suspicion attached to Heafford, and when arrested a night-key which had been missing for several days was found in his possession.

Thomas Kenny and George Whipple were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Foote in bonds of $500 each, upon a charge of picking a young colored woman's pocket of $3.50 worth of property. The affair happened at Jim Fitzsimmons' place, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, Monday night. Whipple's right name is Crawford, though he has several aliases, and he has lately been Justice Wilson's clerk, and has heretofore served Justices Haines and Hammill in a similar capacity.

Another disgraceful saloon row occurred last evening in the saloon of Wolf & Mullen, No. 65 North Clark street. A number of Constables and their hangers-on roped a semi-intoxicated German citizen into the place, and because he would not set up the drinks they beat him shamefully. A number of policemen were present, but were so wooden-headed that they would not interfere with the Constables, and one of them said that should they make any arrests the Constables would swear to a pack of lies when the case would be called in court.

Late last evening Officer Porter saw two boys deliberately break a window in the lumber office of Noble & Lush, No. 120 North Sangamon street, a place that has been frequently burglarized. He gave chase, and finally succeeded in running one of the burglars into a hole under the sidewalk. It was but the work of a few moments to tear up a few planks, and force the thief to come out at the muzzle of a revolver. At the station the fellow gave the name of Peter Mahoney, and was recognized by several officers as an old car-thief and house-breaker.

Minor arrests: John Cahill, making threats against James Daughten, No. 8 Peoria street; Peterson Paul, keeper of a saloon at No. 41 West Indiana street, charged with bastardy by Josephine Bodek, of No. 525 State street; Mary Murray, larceny of a dress from her employer, Katie Gallagher, No. 144 Sedgwick street; Charles Warfield, a young colored boy, charged with the larceny of a small sum of money from Thomas Shields; Thomas Bourke and S. C. Carroll, charged with the larceny of some carpenter's tools; William Bowden, a tramp, larceny of clothing from C. H. Sullivan.

Mr. Bunstine, of the firm of Fairchild & Blackman, and Constable Ditto, of Justice Haines' Court, went yesterday afternoon to the paper-store of T. E. Smith, No. 146 Blue Island avenue, to have Mr. Smith secure a claim of $300 which Fairchild & Blackman held against him. He refused to make any settlement whatever, and Mr. Bunstine directed the officer to proceed with a levy. Mr. Smith objected, and displayed his objections in the shape of a revolver about eighteen inches long,—a regular Black Hills weapon,—and this instrument he pointed at the Constable. Also, in his left hand he brandished a blacksmith's hammer and a variety of clubs, etc. Now Ditto is one of those Constables who has grown tired of the bulldozing which has so frequently of late been practiced upon officers. He therefore reached for his own weapon, and Mr. Smith weakened and dropped the pop which he had been flourishing. Ditto went on with the levy and Mr. Bunstine went after an express wagon. When it arrived Ditto was found locked securely in a small room and Smith dancing a war-dance outside. Mr. Bunstine thereupon secured a warrant for Smith's arrest. Ditto was subsequently liberated and the levy was made. Justice Haines continued Smith's case till to-day.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: George Miller, colored, waived examination on a charge of cutting Soloman Lee with a razor, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Edward White and George Cottrell, $2,000 to the 21st for hitting Mrs. Ann Cottrell on the head with an ax; John Thorne, larceny from his employer, $300 to the Reform School; Belle Clifford, larceny of a watch and chain and a sum of money from William King, cattle-drover, $500 ditto; John Collins and Annie Bennett, larceny from Thomas Egan, No. 54 Joseph street, $500 to the 17th; Charles Jackson, W. H. Campbell, Mary Ellis, vagrancy, $100 fine; Kate Curley, $50 fine; Dan Scott, keeper of a colored gambling-house, $5 fine; ten inmates, $2 fine each. Justice Morrison held George Geissler and Matilda Reinsch in $500 each to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a couple of coats from the store of H. Levi, No. 275 Milwaukee avenue; William Wehrman, burglary of a quantity of jewelry from the residence of Mrs. R. Garnet, No. 21 Samuel street, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Sal Tierney, maliciously breaking the windows in Frank Nicholson's saloon; Alice Sharkey, larceny of $30 and a watch from Rufus Wilkie, $200 to the 15th; Elizabeth Kinney, $100 fine; Mary Johnson, drunk, $100 fine; Peter Dolan, brutally striking his aged mother over the head with a chair, $100 fine.

WEAVER ESCAPES.

A thief who was captured Sunday afternoon burglarizing a residence at No. 78 Lincoln avenue, and who at the station gave the name of William Thompson, was since identified as Michael Weaver, alias Joy, a brother of Dick Weaver, who died not long since of a bullet wound given him by an officer. Michael is a notorious thief, and as such has numerous friends who protect and aid him whenever he gets into trouble. For instance, during the Rehm administration he was arrested in the West Lake street district. An order from the Superintendent brought the man to Central Station, where he was admitted to bail, and notwithstanding the fact that there was a good case of burglary against him, the affair was never heard of again. Some three years ago he was arrested in the West Madison Street District, but secured his liberty by furnishing a $700 straw-bail bond. Again two years ago he was arrested in the Cottage Grove avenue district in a sure case of housebreaking, he and his "pals" having been captured in the act in broad daylight. And again he furnished straw-bail. Knowing these characteristics, Supt. Hickey gave strict orders how the case was to be managed. Weaver was yesterday brought into court charged with the Lincoln avenue burglary, and Capt. Gund and Justice Kaufmann were both warned not to accept anything but good bail. Deputy-Supt. Dixon, who had thus warned them, was himself present when the affidavit was made out, and requested Justice Kaufmann to make the amount larger. In the event of Weaver being able to furnish good and sufficient bail, the order was to at once rearrest him and take him to the Central Station, where it was thought several large burglaries could be proven up against him.

But good and sufficient bail was not furnished,—that is, a reference to the antecedents of the bondsman Charles C. Scoullar, now on file in this office, will not impress any one with the idea that this person is good and sufficient bail for any one. Scoullar swore that he was worth $8,000 in real estate. He did the same thing in the Superior Court before Judge Gary, as will appear by a reference to THE TRIBUNE files March 27. In this instance he scheduled a number of pieces of property to which he had no title, and it was even shown by whom such tracts were owned. Judge Gary was asked to commit the man to jail, but refused, owing chiefly to a pressure of business. A reference to THE TRIBUNE of March 2 again shows Scoullar in an unfavorable light, he having been held in $500 to the Criminal Court from Justice Haines' Court for forging Kansas land deeds, he, at this time, passing under the aliases of Lord and Miller. If Justice Kaufmann would only read the newspapers he might keep himself posted as to professional and straw-bailers, and Weaver, instead of being at freedom, would be in a safe way of receiving his just deserts.

Just how this little piece of trickery was accomplished is a matter for Supt. Hickey to investigate, for his orders in the premises have been grossly neglected, and if perchance such orders failed to reach the persons for whom they were intended, it shows the North Division police up in a very unenviable light. The scheme was managed by Lawyer Trude, and Graham, his man Friday, both of whom were on the ground bright and early yesterday morning.

A WISCONSIN CASE.

Detective McDonald, of Simmons & Cullerton's Bureau, yesterday returned from Wisconsin, where he has been working up a case of well-poisoning. The 22d day of March, in the little Village of Randolph, a well belonging to Dr. A. G. Bliss was impregnated with the strychnine. The well is used by the children of a school located opposite the Bliss residence, but the school closed with an exhibition in the evening at an up-town hall. Dr. Bliss and wife were there, and, upon returning home, the doctor brought in some water, and took a drink himself, intending to leave the rest for his wife. He noticed a peculiar powder, and it tasted bitter, hence he concluded that the well had been tampered with. He went to the drug-store of John S. Lightner, where the water was examined and found to be impregnated with strychnine. While in the drug-store the Doctor was seized with spasms, the result of the poison he had drank.

Detective McDonald after working up the case caused the arrest of J. Addison Lightner and Dr. Charles M. Willis, a practitioner who had been in the town only fourteen months. Both were taken to Horicon, where they gave bail in $1,000 each before Justice Hiram Adams. J. A. Lightner keeps a drug-store in opposition to one run by his brother. Dr. Willis has an office with him, and between the brothers and the doctors there has been a strife for some time. The evidence against both is purely circumstantial.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

Homer Carr, a young man about 17 years old, had his leg broken between the ankle and knee Monday afternoon while playing base-ball. He was on third base, when another player ran against him and knocked him down, so that in falling his leg got twisted under him.

The friends of the Rev. Walter Forsyth, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, are using their utmost endeavors to make him forget the late unpleasantness. Monday evening the young folks of the church made up a surprise party and presented him with a gold band china set of seventy-two pieces; last evening the older members made up another surprise, and presented him with an elegant centre-table. The minority of the church, who wished for a change of pastors, think that the action of the deacons in refusing to postpone the vote until all the members could be notified and given a chance to express their wish in the matter will react against the church to its injury. The determination to form a new society, probably a Congregational one, is in a fair way of being consummated. It is stated that $3,000 is already pledged for that purpose, provided $5,000 can be raised.

HYDE PARK.

A painful accident occurred yesterday at Hyde Park. Charles Leper, a painter, was working on a scaffold on J. N. Barker's house, when some of the tackle slipped and the young man fell to the ground. He was attended by Dr. Newkirk. His spine was badly injured, and that caused the arm to be paralyzed. His ankle was broken, as well as one of the bones of his leg.

CROP PROSPECTS.

THE LATE FROST.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

GARRETT, De Kalb Co., Ind., May 14.—We had the most severe frost of this spring last night, ice forming to the thickness of one-eighth of an inch.

ROSS, Lake Co., Ind., May 14.—Frost here for two nights; killed early vegetables in some places. All growing crops in this section promise abundant yield. Unless the frost does more damage to the fruit than it has thus far, we shall have plenty. The farmers are busy planting corn,—about half-finished.

MANCHESTER, Ia., May 14.—We have had a severe frost for three nights past; ice formed as thick as window-glass. All kinds of early vegetables are cut down, and the fruit is badly injured, especially grapes. About one-half of the corn is planted.

EUGENE, Ind., May 14.—Heavy frost this morning; a little ice was seen early in buckets of water which were in exposed places. The damage to fruit is light, except to strawberries.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FAIRFAX, Lima Co., Ia., May 14.—Have had frost for four nights. Weather still cool. But little corn out of ground, and what is looks sick. Corn-planting backward; some complaints of seed rotting. Acreage planted less than last year. Acreage of wheat sown 50 per cent larger than last year; prospect for crop never better. Potatoes somewhat injured by frost. Oats and barley doing well. Plenty of hogs and pigs. Low prices will shorten the coming hog crop. Butter and cheese steadily gaining ground yearly both in quality and quantity.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—The heavy frosts that fell generally in Wisconsin on Saturday and Sunday nights were not as destructive as at first reported. In the interior of the State, about Milton, Janesville, Elkhorn, Whitewater, Watertown, and Madison, considerable damage was done to fruit and garden vegetables, but fruit trees in bloom stand a hard frost well, and if one-half the buds are killed there are generally enough left. The strawberry crop seems to have been more seriously damaged than any other. The cranberry section of the State has not yet been heard from, though danger is apprehended for the reason that frost always falls harder upon the marshes than upon the upland. Field crops suffered very little. Potatoes in some sections were severely nipped, but they will soon revive under the genial warmth of the sun. Grass has already attained an extraordinary growth for the season of the year, and other crops look fine. The season is so early that if garden vegetables are seriously injured it is not too late to replant and secure a good crop.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—Dispatches from some seventy-five points in Ohio and Indiana indicate that the ice and frost of the past few nights have very materially injured the vegetables and early fruits. Peaches seem to have suffered most, especially in the north. The wheat crop is also somewhat damaged, but not enough to signify.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., May 14.—Winter wheat has headed. Late rains and cold weather has injured it some. Prospect for a good average crop is fair.

PETERSBURG, Ill., May 14.—Neither rains nor rust have injured the wheat, and the prospects in Menard County were never better.

TOLEDO, Ill., May 14.—Winter wheat will be about an average crop. Harvest very early.

COBDEN, Ill., May 14.—The winter wheat is thickly set on the ground. Heads small. Stalks tall. Rust to a limited extent appearing. Wheat will be cut in twenty days.

GOLCONDA, Ill., May 14.—Rust almost universal. Some improvement since the late rains. Harvest commences by the 25th inst.

CARLYLE, Ill., May 14.—Prospects at present poor for a good crop of winter wheat. Heads short. Weather unfavorable. Rust the cause. Harvest the 1st of June.

KANE, Ill., May 14.—Winter wheat cannot with favorable weather make more than half a crop. The wet weather the cause. Harvest by the 10th of June.

PALESTINE, Ill., May 14.—Great change in the wheat prospects in the last ten days for the worse. Then never better. Now, not more than 75 per cent of a crop. Rust and the work of the Hessian fly the cause.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HIAWATHA, Kan., May 14.—Crops all looking very fine. No rust in the winter wheat. Corn mostly planted. Harvest by the 15th of June.

GARDNER, Kan., May 14.—Some of the winter wheat rusted badly. All the early-sown full of fly. Do not think wheat can possibly average over ten bushels. Harvest early in June.

PARSONS, Kan., May 14.—Winter wheat not as promising. Weather very dry. Wheat rusted. Harvest 1st of June.

OSWEGO, Kan., May 14.—Late sowing and on wet land the wheat has been hurt by rust. Prospects are far more than an average crop.

ROCKY HILL, Kan., May 14.—Prospect for winter wheat could not be better. Over four feet in height and all headed out. Have had but two rains in two months and half.

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 14.—The Assessors' returns from eight townships show 4,053 acres of winter wheat this season, against 2,943 acres for 1877. The wheat is from knee to shoulder high. Some complaint of rust, but none hurt as yet. Consider the crop prospects excellent. Harvest will come on in the second week in June.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Ia., May 14.—Wheat, oats, and barley in fine condition. Corn all planted. Has come generally good.

BUSSEY, Ia., May 14.—Small grains never better. Corn nearly all planted. Weather dry and cool.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 14.—Prospects now unusually fine for a harvest. More than half the corn planted.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 14.—Our prospects in Hall County are bright and encouraging. Corn planted. Some up. Four inches high. All small grain No. 1 so far. Acreage of spring wheat increased 25 per cent.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 14.—Winter wheat is fine as can be. It has not been injured. We have had no such year for the last twenty.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINDOM, Minn., May 14.—Everything looking prosperous. No bugs. Just beginning to plant corn.

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL—At Lawndale, Chicago, on the 12th inst., Mrs. F. W. Russell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

L'HOMMEDIEU—MARSTON—May 13, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 592 Wabash-av., by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, S. T. D., R. H. L'Hommedieu and Angelina C. Marston. No cards.

SEAVER—CROSS—Tuesday morning, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, J. E. Cross, Esq., No. 863 Michigan-av., by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, Mr. Charles G. Seaver, of Adrian, Mich., and Miss Minnie C. Cross.

TODD—STITT—On the evening of the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 366½ Wabash-av., William A. Todd, Esq., of Adrian, Mich., and Miss Mamie M. Stitt, of this city.

CRADDICK—FETROW—Tuesday, May 14, Mr. W. W. Craddick, of Knoxville, Ia., and Mrs. Sue E. Fetrow, of this city, at the residence of J. Fetrow, Woodland Park, and, after the reception, left for their future home, Knoxville, bearing the best wishes of numerous friends.

DEATHS.

PANTON—May 14, 1878, Mrs. Annie Panton.

Funeral will take place May 15, from No. 707 West Lake-st., at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ London, Eng., papers please copy.

HALE—May 14, 1878, from inflammation of the brain, Walter Bion, aged 4 years 2 months and 8 days, only child of Frank E. and Belle Z. Hale.

Funeral from No. 283 West Monroe-st., Thursday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

SCHIMMELS—On Tuesday, May 14, 1878, Margaret, widow of the late Jacob Schimmels, aged 68 years.

Funeral Thursday, May 16, at 9 a. m., from the family residence, No. 571 South Halsted-st. Friends will please attend.

HEERWAGEN—On Friday, May 10, of consumption, at Colorado Springs, Col., Herman Heerwagen, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his home, No. 691 North Wells-st., on Thursday, May 16, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

RIZZO—Tuesday, May 14, at 1:30 p. m., after a long and painful illness, Mary Ellen Rizzo, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, No. 166 North Halsted-st., Thursday, May 16, at 12 o'clock m. Carriages to the N. W. R. R. Depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

OSBORN—May 14, at his residence, 72 South Morgan-st., Lockwood K. Osborn, suddenly of apoplexy of the heart, aged 73 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. SWAZEY WILL LEAD THE PRAYER-MEETING of the Central Church (Prof. Swing's) this evening.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ST. ANDREW'S and St. George's Associations intend to celebrate the Queen's birthday on the 24th inst. with a banquet, and for that purpose intend to hold a preliminary meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, to which all nationalities desirous of co-operating are respectfully invited.

HOTEL.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

This popular resort for travelers has been rejuvenated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices, $3.50 per day for all parts of the house.

URIAH WELCH, Prop'r.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WILL SELL TO-DAY,

Commencing at half-past 9 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 85 and 87 Randolph-st., a full line of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
MARBLE-TOP SETS
From the Best Factories,
PARLOR SUITS,

Mattress Springs, Parlor, Office, and Extension Chairs, Office Desks, Pier Mirrors, Carpets, and General Merchandise.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. D. STARKE & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WE SHALL SELL
This Morning, at half-past 9 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise.
AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP,
WE SHALL SELL
50,000 Choice Pennsylvania Cigars
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
D. D. STARKE & CO.

By T. E. STACY,
Auctioneer, 144 Dearborn-st., opposite Tribune.

THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
CONTINUED SALE OF
Burdick and Avenue House
Furniture and Fixtures.

GREAT BARGAINS. Sale at Avenue House and 150 Twenty-second-st. Sale to commence in Dining-room of Avenue House of all Crockery, Plated and Glassware, Castors, &c., and at 150 Twenty-second-st. of large lot of Carpets, Furniture, &c. At Avenue House Parlors at 11 a. m., ONE $1,500 GRAND CONCERT PIANO. Sale positive. T. E. STACY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

RICH AND ELEGANT
FURNITURE!
AT AUCTION,
AT RESIDENCE
No. 401 West Washington-st.,
Wednesday Morning, May 15, at 10 o'cl'k.

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF HOUSE
COST OVER $5,000.

PARLOR SUITS, REAL LACE CURTAINS and LAMBREQUINS, OIL PAINTINGS and STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS, one Steinway Upright PIANO, Body Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Elaborate CHAMBER SUITS, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. PILLAR Extension Tables, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, and Gas Fixtures, Laundry and Kitchen Outfit.

Also Library of 1,000 VOLUMES BOOKS, Book Cases, and a Fire-Proof Safe.

Everything in the house of the best quality, but little used, to be sold without reserve, making the finest and most extensive sale of the season.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE
AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, May 16, at 10 a. m., at our stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., from

GOLDSMID'S POPULAR LOAN OFFICE,
ENTIRE STOCK
Unredeemed Pledges,

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver-Plated and Silver Ware, Guns, Pistols, and Miscellaneous Articles.

FRIDAY'S SALE
MAY 17, at 9:30 a. m.

Our Usual Immense Layout. Buyers always find the largest stock New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE

Carpets, and General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc., etc.

100 Cases Glassware.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,
175 East Randolph-st.

Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors,
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos,
And Other Merchandise,
AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE!

1 Herring Sideboard Safe.
1 MacNeale & Urban Safe.
2 Fire-Proof Safes.
2 Buggies, Express Wagon, Harness, Omnibus, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 10:30 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

30 Children's Carriages
Assorted Styles,
AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE,
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, May 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at Store 175 East Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Furniture and General Merchandise,
Saturday, May 18, at 9:30 o'clk a. m.,

At our Salesrooms, 175 East Randolph-st.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Merchandise. Sales paid on day of sale.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Wednesday, May 15, at 9:30 a. m.,

We shall close at Auction a very large line of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS'
ALEX., BALS., AND BROGS.
WOMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S
SIDE LACE, POLISH, & CONG.,

Including some very fine goods in black and colors. Catalogue and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, May 16, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY,

25 Crates White Ware, in open lots,
10 Casks White Ware, in packages,
10 Casks Yellow Ware,
25 Decorated Toilet Sets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, May 15.

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, Notions, &c., at 10 o'clock sharp.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

The attention of the trade is called to our CLOTHING SALE

THIS DAY.

600 Cassimere Suits,
500 pairs Cassimere Pants,
100 Worsted Coats and Vests,

Being stock of a Clothing House retiring from business. Sale peremptory. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE
BOOTS and SHOES
Thursday, May 16.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By H. FRIEDMAN,
200 and 202 Randolph-st.

On WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 9:30 o'clock, Trade Sale of FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

185 PACKAGES
Crockery and Glassware,

60 Sets Decorated Chamber Ware.

Also a lot First-class Plated Ware, assorted.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR — Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-St., CHICAGO.

LAWN MOWERS.

LAWN MOWERS — PHILADELPHIA. The Very Best Made. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LAWN MOWERS REPAIRED. Seeds and everything for the Garden. H. G. SAVAGE & CO., Seedsmen and Florists. 77 State-st.

LAWN MOWERS. $15 to $25. Lawn Grass Seeds a Specialty. Garden Seeds of all kinds. HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.

MEAD.

MEAD — The great tonic Summer Health Drink. Exhilarating and Refreshing. Only five cents a glass at Gunther's Confectionery.